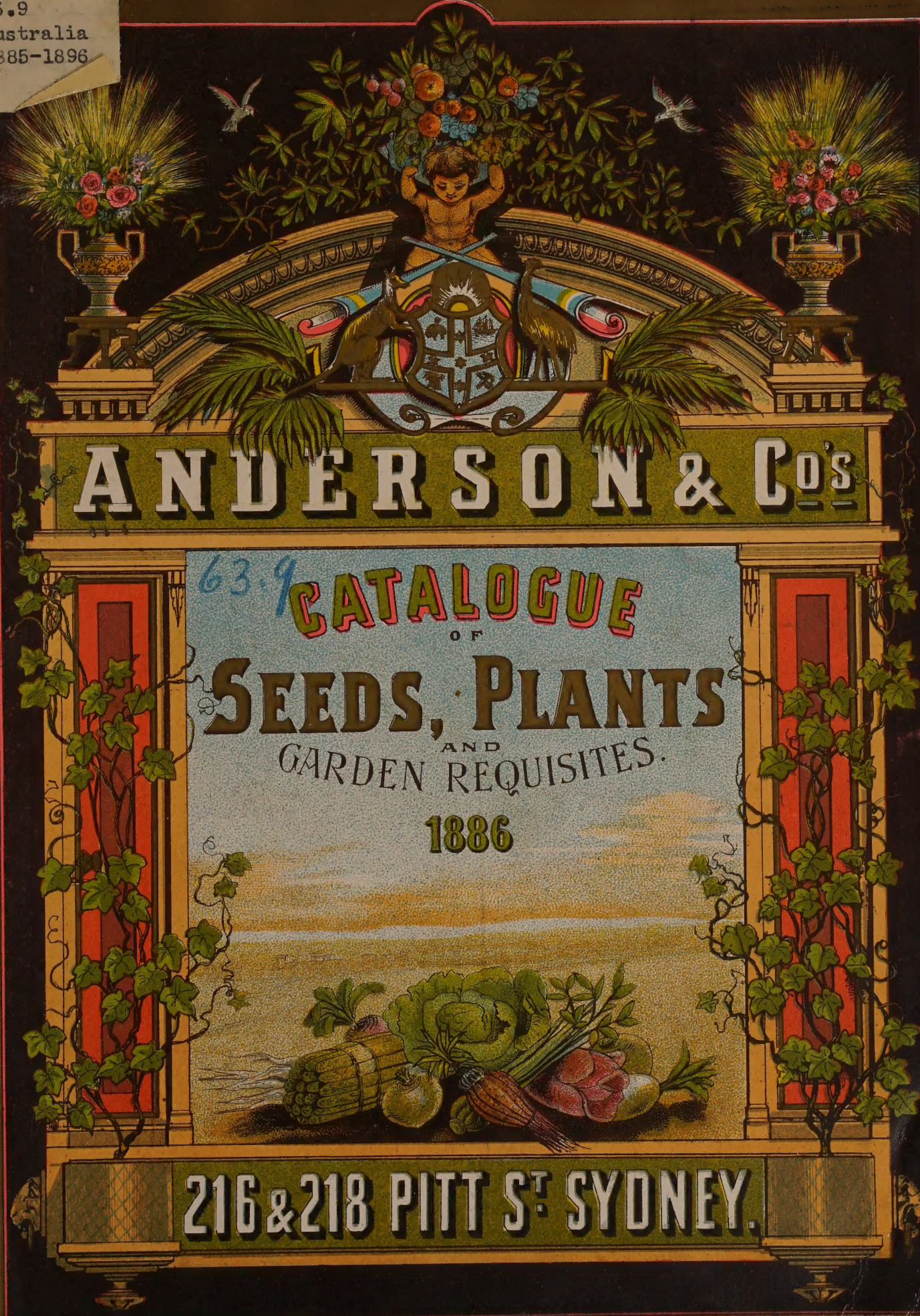


63.9
Australia
1885-1896



ANDERSON & Co's

63.9
CATALOGUE
OF
SEEDS, PLANTS
AND
GARDEN REQUISITES.
1886



216 & 218 PITT ST SYDNEY.

NOTE.

If you happen not to have any use for this Catalogue we shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly place it in the hands of a friend to whom it will be of service.

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SEED WAREHOUSE,

216 & 218 PITT STREET,

SYDNEY.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

WE have this year the pleasure to hand our Customers a new edition of our **GENERAL CATALOGUE OF SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.**, enlarged and re-arranged, with many additions to cultural and other directions; the varieties all carefully selected, old sorts expunged, and those of proved merit added, and the entire work made the most complete and reliable, as it is the largest and best turned out, Catalogue in the Southern Hemisphere. This has been a task of much labour and considerable expense; but we are encouraged by the undoubted development of, and a growing taste for, Horticulture, and the attention the Agriculture of this and adjacent colonies is demanding, to list such a variety of Seeds and Plants, all of which we shall stock, more or less largely, so as to meet any possible trade, and every requirement, be it for Station, Farm, or Garden.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Stocks of these have, as usual, received our very special care and attention in the selection, both as regards stock and quality, and will give, we are convinced, the same satisfaction as those stocks which have always been sent out by us, and made **ANDERSON'S SEEDS** a household word. **VEGETABLE SEEDS** are grown especially for our large trade by the most reliable growers in Victoria, France, and England, and our **FLOWER SEEDS** are imported from the most eminent raisers of these in Germany and England; our stocks cannot be surpassed, and are the finest and most valuable strain of each variety; the seeds of all the Novelties in Vegetables and Flowers are imported by us each year. (See Novelty Sheets, coloured pages).

STATION AND FARM SEEDS.—Our trade in Prairie and Rye Grass, Lucerne, &c., is an extensive one, and we hold very large stocks of these seeds, supplying them in any quantity; and we clean and send out only one quality—the best—assuring our friends that everything we supply may be depended upon as being the most genuine of its kind procurable—true to name, and of full growth.

SEEDS IN PACKETS.—Our cases of **VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS** are to be found in every part of the Colony; and our beautifully coloured packets may be had from at least two or three Storekeepers in every large town. Ask for "**ANDERSON'S SEEDS**"; each packet bears our name and date, as a guarantee of the genuineness of the Seed.

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.—These form a large part of our business, and the lists have been very carefully revised, new varieties added, and all the old sorts not in favour taken out. All our Fruit Trees are true to name, and our Nursery Stock is all fine, well grown stuff, for which we solicit early orders.

We thank our friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us in the past, and while soliciting a continuance of same, we would ask their kind recommendation to any who may require **SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.**

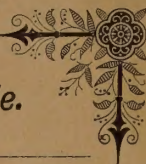
All orders received by us have every attention, and are carefully supervised in the making up and dispatch,

ANDERSON & CO.

See next page for Terms of Business, etc.



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR SYSTEM OF BUSINESS, &c.

ADDRESS—216 & 218 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

TELEPHONE No. 326.

BOX G.P.O. 209.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE FIRM.

OUR SEEDS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE.—We spare neither trouble nor expense to procure seeds of the very best quality; our imported stocks are from the most reliable sources in England and the Continent, AND ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY. When received here the germinating quality is carefully tested, and any parcel that does not come up to our standard of growth is immediately rejected, and not sent out.

NO RESPONSIBILITY, HOWEVER. WE GUARANTEE NOTHING.—As explained, we are not growers, but Importers and Seedsmen; and though WE HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THE GENUINENESS OF OUR SEEDS, still we cannot hold ourselves responsible for error. All that foresight and care can do to obviate any loss to our Customers is done by us, and our perfect knowledge of the trade, being thorough Seedsmen, reduces risk and failure to a name.

WE ARE NOT LIABLE FOR LOSS AFTER DESPATCH OF GOODS.—We make no charge for the delivery of goods in the City, at the Wharves, or Railway Stations, or Carriers' Offices, but do not hold ourselves responsible after we have procured a receipt for the goods as delivered in good order.

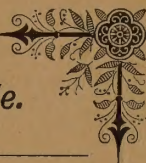
SEND NAME AND ADDRESS WITH ORDER.—Every order should have name and address of sender, and instructions how to forward plainly written thereon. Doubtless many of our customers will smile at this remark, but it is quite necessary, as WE FREQUENTLY RECEIVE ORDERS WITHOUT EITHER ONE OR THE OTHER. Any Customer not receiving a reply from us should write again without delay, as all orders are attended to immediately upon receipt, and should any delay arise in forwarding, the order is at once acknowledged.

SEND CASH WITH ALL SMALL ORDERS.—We particularly desire that our Customers (except those having current accounts) should REMIT WITH SMALL ORDERS, as thereby we will be saved much time and trouble in book-keeping. We will at all times make up goods to amount remitted, or return stamps for any balance, if desired.

SEND SMALL SUMS IN STAMPS OR POST-OFFICE ORDERS, or, where stamps are scarce, a £1 note may be remitted (registered, if possible), and we shall return any balance in stamps.

TERMS—WE ALLOW A DISCOUNT OF 2½ PER CENT. (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates for cash payments made within one month from date of invoice, with the exception of prices quoted for Oats, Barley, Wheat, and other Grain. Our Credit Terms for approved accounts are three months. Accounts are rendered 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, when we expect a cheque or post-office order to be sent for full amount. New or unknown correspondents are requested to remit with their orders, or to send us a satisfactory Sydney reference. Attention to the above is particularly desired to prevent delay.

REMITTANCES can be made by Crossed Cheques, Drafts, Post-office Orders, or Stamps. Collection on each country cheque is one shilling, which must be added.



Part I.—VEGETABLE SEEDS.

COLLECTIONS OF GARDEN SEEDS,

By COACH, RAIL, or STEAMER.

THE undermentioned Cases of Seeds contain a suitable selection for the requirements of a fair-sized garden, and will give a successional crop of vegetables all the year round. This season we have improved the assortment and increased the number of varieties. The packets will be found to contain quantities sufficient for a single sowing, and have been arranged for the convenience of such of our customers who may prefer to avoid the trouble of selecting from the many varieties enumerated in the catalogue.

Our "C" 20s. Case of Garden Seeds.

6 packets	Peas (6 sorts), early and late
3 "	Beans, French or Kidney
2 "	" Broad
4 "	Cabbage (4 sorts), good table varieties
2 "	Lettuce, fine curled Cabbage variety
2 "	Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate or Scarlet Horn
2 "	Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe
2 "	Radish, Long Scarlet
1 "	Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey
2 "	Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic
3 "	Turnip (varieties)

1 packet	Parsley, fine Triple Curled
1 "	Cress, Curled
1 "	Mustard, White
1 "	Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
1 "	Leek, London Flag
3 "	Melons, Water and Rock
1 "	Celery, White
1 "	Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
1 "	Pumpkin (best keeping)
2 "	Tomato, Mammoth Red
2 "	Vegetable Marrow

The above Collection CANNOT be sent by post.

NOTE.—Should here be any varieties not required we shall be glad to omit them, and substitute something else equivalent in value. No reduction from total cost of collection can, however, be made.

Our "D" 10s. Case of Garden Seeds.

The following is for a small Garden, and will meet the requirements of many. The Seeds are of the same superior quality as the above-named parcel.

3 packets	Peas (3 sorts), early and late
2 "	Beans, French or Kidney, and Broad Beans
2 "	Cabbage (2 sorts), good table varieties
1 "	Lettuce, fine Curled Cabbage variety
1 "	Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate, or Scarlet Horn
1 "	Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe
1 "	Radish, Long Scarlet
1 "	Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey
1 "	Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic
2 "	Turnip (varieties)

1 packet	Parsley, fine Triple Curled
1 "	Cress, Curled
1 "	Mustard, White
1 "	Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
1 "	Leek, London Flag
2 "	Melons, Water and Rock
1 "	Celery, White
1 "	Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
1 "	Pumpkin (best keeping)
1 "	Tomato, Mammoth Red

1 packet Vegetable Marrow.

The above CANNOT be forwarded by Post, and Price does not include Carriage. If it is sent by Cobb and Co.'s Coaches the Carriage must be prepaid in Sydney.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BY POST.

THIS branch of our business has developed to large proportions and still continues to increase, and we have this season remodelled our Collections, as below, and introduced a greater variety. The packets will be found to contain a sufficient sowing for a moderate-sized Garden, and our "Note" on previous page regarding substituting for any seeds not required, applies similarly to these collections. It will be observed that the heavier seeds, such as Beans, Peas, &c., have been excluded, hence we are enabled to send by post and to increase other varieties.

OUR POST PACKETS OF SEEDS.

(Price 20s.) "A" POST PACKET contains: (Price 20s.)

5 packets Cabbage (early and late)	1 packet Parsley	1 packet Leek
2 " Lettuce (sorts)	4 " Cauliflower (sorts)	1 " Celery
2 " Carrot "	4 " Turnip "	2 " Melons (sorts)
2 " Onion "	2 " Cress "	2 " Cucumber "
3 " Radish "	1 " Mustard "	2 " Pumpkin "
2 " Parsnip "	2 " Beet "	2 " Tomato "
	1 " Vegetable Marrow	

(Price 10s.) "B" POST PACKET contains: (Price 10s.)

2 packets Cabbage (early and late)	1 packet Parsley	1 packet Leek
1 " Lettuce (best curled)	1 " Cauliflower	1 " Celery
1 " Carrot	2 " Turnip (sorts)	2 " Melons (sorts)
1 " Onion	1 " Cress	1 " Cucumber
2 " Radish (sorts)	1 " Mustard	1 " Pumpkin
1 " Parsnip	1 " Beet	1 " Tomato
	1 " Vegetable Marrow	

The above Packets forwarded Post Free to any Address upon the receipt of Stamps or Post Office Order for 20s. and 10s. respectively.

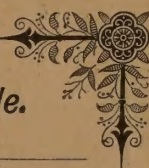
The Postage of Seeds to any part of New South Wales is as follows:—

A PACKET	{	Not exceeding	4 ounces	..	..	2d.
		" "	6 "	..	..	3d.
		" "	8 "	..	..	4d.
		" "	12 "	..	..	6d.
		" "	16 "	..	..	8d.

No packet must exceed 16 oz. (bag included), but may contain ANY NUMBER OF VARIETIES.

Parcels for the neighbouring Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, ARE CHARGEABLE WITH DOUBLE RATES.

We particularly desire to point out to our Customers that the above rates are for SEEDS ONLY.



VEGETABLE SEEDS.

WE have added carefully arranged cultural directions to the various lists of Vegetables, in order that our Catalogue may not only be a complete list of Seeds, etc., but a perfect guide for the sowing and cultivation of same, and a thorough Amateur's Reference Book, and we trust the practical information given will prove of much benefit to our customers, and that it will be found trustworthy and very useful.

GARDEN SEEDS of every kind may be had in quantity, per ounce or pound, but those of our Customers who may wish packets, 6d. each, can be supplied by ordering any they require in that way, and by counting the number of packets can send Stamps or P.O.O. for the exact amount. We send all Garden Seeds of the value of 10s., **WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY CASH (POST FREE)**, excepting heavy seeds, such as **PEAS, BEANS, &c.**

ARTICHOKE (*Cynara scolymus*).

For the proper cultivation of the Artichoke the ground requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and to be well enriched with manure. The seed should be sown in beds of light soil in March or September, and transplanted during the following Autumn or Spring in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will produce flower heads fit for use during the following season.

6d. per packet.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.

(For Plants, see page 21).

LARGE PURPLE GLOBE

ASPARAGUS (*Asparagus officinalis*).

This delicate and fashionable vegetable is of the easiest culture, and suits all the climates of the colony. It may be grown in any kind of garden soil, but prefers rich loam of a saline character. It cannot be grown to perfection unless manured abundantly every Autumn or Winter. Salt, or better still, nitrate of soda, should be added to stable or any other kind of manure employed. The shoots should not be gathered from the same rows for more than five or six weeks in the same season; but when a prolonged supply is required, rows or beds should be allowed to grow until succession is wanted, when the haulm may be cut down and the rows dressed. Those first cut from may then be allowed to make their growth. Two-year-old plants are the best for forming Asparagus beds. These can be supplied during the Autumn or Winter months; or they may be raised from seed in beds of prepared soil, drilled eighteen inches, and an inch or so in the rows and thinned if necessary to six inches. Sow in July or August, and they will be fit for planting as "two-year-olds" the second winter after sowing.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

PURPLE DUTCH.

LARGE COMMON.

ERFURT GIANT.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL, 1s. 6d. per oz.

(For Plants, see page 21).



BEET (*Béta vulgaris*).

Beet should follow a Cabbage or Cauliflower crop, or, at any rate, some crop for which the land had been well manured; because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used for the crop. Sow in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart; thin out to ten or twelve inches, and be careful to "single" the plants. Generally two plants spring from a single seed, and, if they are allowed to grow together the result will be unsightly. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a first sowing about July; the next, November or December; and a third during February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

NUTTING'S SELECTED DWARF RED
HENDERSON'S SHORT TOP

ANDERSON'S BLOOD RED
SILVER, or SPINACH BEET.

BEANS (FRENCH OR KIDNEY)—Dwarf Varieties.

(*Phaseolus Vulgaris*.)

1s. 6d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

As a Summer green vegetable, the French or Kidney Bean is without an equal in our dry and fickle climate. It is a universally valued crop. It is also a useful family dish when dry. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, as the weather suits, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart, and four inches in the rows. The tall climbing kinds should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September or October, and stakes should be provided for them. The soil should not be too rich for the French bean, as in moist summers they will be likely to produce too much haulm and little or no fruit.

PALE DUN, or CREAM COLOURED.
CANADIAN WONDER.
ROBIN'S EGG.
NEGRO LONG POD (True) 2s. per quart.
GOVERNOR DENISON, speckled.



Runner Varieties (*Phaseolus multiflorus*).

1s. 6d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

WHITE DUTCH, large and fine.
SCARLET RUNNER, much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods, 2s. per quart.

SNAKE (OR YARD LONG) BEAN.

6d. per packet.

This variety of Bean bears long narrow pods about two feet in length; it yields immense crops, and the Beans are produced in bunches. The pods are stringless, and of very delicate flavour. They are easily prepared for table, being simply cut in required lengths. This bean will be found very suitable for growing in warm parts of the colony, and is a useful acquisition to gardens on stations in the interior.

SOJA BEAN.—(var. Soja d' Etampes).

1s. per packet.

This is the best variety of the new Soja Bean, for culinary purposes. It has a fine flavour, cooks well, and is very nutritious. The best way of using it is to prepare it as a Haricot Bean, either fresh from growing plants, gathered when the pods are well filled with beans, or when the plants have dried off and the beans are ripe. The stem is also good fodder, either green or otherwise. The plant does not exceed twenty inches in height.

BEANS (BROAD) (*Faba Vulgaris*).

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soils, suit this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, in drills four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows. Sow also in June, July, and August, reducing the distances until in the last month two feet by four inches would be the proper distance. This is a valuable crop, because when sown wholesome food, but its culture adds to the fertility of

early it not only produces a large amount of worn out beds.

BROAD WINDSOR (Taylor's)
GREEN WINDSOR

EARLY LONG POD
JOHNSON'S WONDERFUL.

Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.

BORECOLE OR KALE (*Brassica oleracea sabellica*).

1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. This vegetable is not as well known in this colony as it deserves to be. It is most useful in Winter, and the January sowing may therefore be considered the main one. Dwarf kinds should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. Large sorts three feet by two.

DWARF GREEN CURLED

BROCCOLI (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cymosa*).

1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Sow for the main crop in December and January, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and the weather suitable. The purple variety may be sown a month or so earlier. The large kinds may also be sown in June and July. Good strong richly-manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection. Some of the white varieties make a fair substitute for Cauliflowers, and they will withstand more inauspicious weather.

ADAMS' EARLY WHITE
CHAPPEL'S CREAM
ELLESTON'S MAMMOTH
WILCOVE'S LATE WHITE

KNIGHT'S PROTECTING
LARGE SULPHUR
PURPLE CAPE
WALCHEREN

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (*Brassica oleracea bullata gemmifera*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

This favourite vegetable should be sown in June and August for Midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. When strong enough, plant out in rows two feet apart.

ROSEBERRY, early and very fine.

COMMON, a large fine growing variety, largely grown.

CABBAGE (*Brassica oleracea capitata*).

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

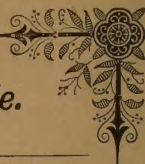
A Garden from which, in some of its choicest forms this valuable and universally esteemed vegetable cannot be procured daily throughout the year is either a poor one or is under unskilful management. Strong loam produces the finest quality; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, or bog earth, will fairly answer for Cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. There should be at least three main sowings in the year, with a few intermediate limited sowings of particular varieties as experience may suggest. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soil as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March respectively, should be made in richly-manured beds, and will generally require shading and watering. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following, or after Turnips or any other Brassica tribe. The "St. John's Day" is least affected by the cabbage aphis, and is therefore recommended for planting for the Summer and Autumn crops. It is important that the beds should be deeply dug. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted, and also the richness of the soil, until, for the largest kinds, three feet by two feet would be a proper distance. For the March sowing only English or other imported seed from a colder climate should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.



ROSEBERRY.



Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.



CABBAGE SCHWEINFURT.



MARBLEHEAD CABBAGE.



CABBAGE, ST. JOHN'S DAY.



SAVOY, GREEN CURLED.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, best summer variety
EAST HAM, a great favourite
WEST HAM, large and regular
LONDON MARKET, white heart variety
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, a favourite variety, good quality
ENFIELD MARKET, first-class variety
WINNINGSTADT, large and very weighty
EARLY DWARF YORK, small and good
MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD (NEW)

MARBLEHEAD, one of the largest Cabbages grown
LARGE YORK, medium size, fine
SUGAR LOAF, fine flavour
DRUMHEAD, very large
FLAT DUTCH, large and late
RED PICKLING, blood red
WHEELER'S COCOA NUT, 1s. per oz.
LARGE SCHWEINFURT CABBAGE, a fine large market variety
DANIEL'S DEFIANCE, 1s. per packet

CABBAGE, SAVOY (*Brassica oleracea bullata major*).

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

A hardy variety of Cabbage, most suitable for cold districts.

DRUMHEAD, large white heart

DWARF GREEN CURLED, extra fine

CAPE GOOSEBERRY (*Physalis edulis*).

6d. per packet.

This is a particular favourite with Australians. The fruit is fit for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place for culture is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border of rich soil, two feet apart, when the plants are fit to handle, choosing a damp day. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth. They should not be allowed to become crowded.

CARROT (*Daucus carota*.)

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

A sowing may be made in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. In weedy ground it is a good plan to drop a few grains of Barley or Long Radish with the Carrot seed, to indicate the drills, and thus facilitate hoeing and hand weeding, in doing which the young Carrot plants are very liable to be destroyed by the weeds if this precaution is omitted. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots ; but they will grow in any common garden soil. Carrots like a rich soil ; but they will not make a handsome growth if sown in freshly manured land. They should, therefore, follow Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land had been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly, as suits some kinds of crops best. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. These will not grow large, but are suitable for soups, &c., and need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.



EARLY SHORT HORN, short, good colour.
SCARLET LONG HORN, early
IMPROVED INTERMEDIATE, fine form.

LARGE ALTRINGHAM, long red
LONG RED SURREY, a favourite variety
NEWARK IMPROVED

CAULIFLOWER (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*.)

2s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.



CAULIFLOWER, LARGE ASIATIC.



EARLY LONDON CAULIFLOWER.

Sow in rich, light soil, in December and January. Slight shading and watering is generally necessary. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, nor should they be allowed to become stunted, as they would do if not kept moist, or exposed to the full force of the sun. Choose dull weather, and plant out three feet by two, in liberally manured land. The remarks respecting manures for the Cabbage crop apply with equal force to this favourite vegetable. After planting out, water should be given daily to each plant, unless the weather should prove sufficiently moist, or the land can be otherwise irrigated. If this crop once gets a severe shock and becomes stunted, it will never produce fine heads—they will either become leafy or button off. Cauliflowers should never follow any of the Cabbage tribe, nor be grown two seasons following on the same beds.

EARLY LONDON, white flower, early
LARGE ASIATIC, large variety, fine
STADTHOLDER, very fine

WALCHEREN, reliable sort
VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT, 3s. per oz.

SWEET CORN, OR TABLE MAIZE.

(*Zea Mays*).

6d. per packet.

Those who have not tried garden varieties of Maize as a table vegetable should do so. In the United States no garden vegetable is more popular. It is used both in the ripe and unripe stage. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

DOLLY DUTTON, the earliest variety

DARLING'S EXTRA EARLY, cobs small, very sweet

MAMMOTH, large late variety

WASHINGTON MARKET, the best of the large varieties

POP CORN.



CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus*).

6d. per packet.



LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.

To obtain early Cucumbers is one of the chief hobbies of most gardeners, whether professional or amateur. For this purpose plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hot bed, formed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hot bed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots till August or September, when they may be planted in the open borders, well manured and prepared for the purpose, being covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day, in rough weather, until well established. Sowing in the open borders may take place about the middle of August, in climates similar to that of Sydney; but such of those of Bathurst or Goulburn, not until towards the end of September. In all cases the shoots should be pinched back to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

LONG GREEN PRICKLY, useful for Market.

CHOICE LONG GREEN, fine long fruit.

CRYSTAL WHITE, much esteemed, very sweet.

LONG GREEN, SOUTHGATE.

GREEN GHERKIN, for pickling.

CRESS (*Lepidium sativum*).

6d. per packet.

Sow every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In the Summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes. It is sometimes even grown on board ships at sea, and often in very limited back yards in cities, thus affording a fresh supply for daily use much superior to any that can be purchased, which of necessity becomes withered, and loses that pungent, brisk bite, for which it is so much esteemed. Water Cress can also be readily raised from seed. It should be sown in a situation where it can be daily flooded, or where water can be made to trickle over the surface continuously. It may also be grown in well manured beds, shaded in the Summer months and watered daily in dry weather. If introduced to gently-flowing shallow streams, or even ponds that are not altogether stagnant, Water Cress will spread naturally, and afford a continuous supply without any other attention than regular cutting.

AMERICAN
GOLDEN
TRIPLE CURLED } 1s. per oz.
6d. per oz.

WATER CRESS, 2s. per oz.
INDIAN, OR NASTURTIUM, 1s. per oz.

CELERY (*Apium graveolens*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.



INCOMPARABLE WHITE.

TURNER'S INCOMPARABLE WHITE.
COLE'S CRYSTAL
COLE'S RED SOLID. "

Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich, and will furnish plants for putting out in trenches for several months. When required a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made: but this will require more attention, as the young seedlings do not well withstand the hot and dry weather of the Summer. In this case the seed should be sown in shallow seed pans or boxes, and kept in a cool and shaded situation, such as a cold pit or a bough plant shed, and regularly watered. For a few weeks after the plants come through the soil a light mat or cloth should be laid over the pan or box during the day, in warm or windy weather, and removed every night. To grow celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such, for instance, as a cauliflower bed. The ground should be of a friable nature and well pulverized. Let trenches be opened about eighteen inches wide and of a like depth, stacking the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back to the trenches as the Celery plants progress. In the bottom of these eighteen-inch trenches place about six inches depth of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil about six inches deep. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting it. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant them along the centre of the prepared trench, about nine inches apart, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance. Water abundantly and use liquid manure every two or three days. This treatment will result in prize sticks of Celery.

LAING'S MAMMOTH RED.
CELERIAC, APPLE-SHAPED, an improved variety of the
Turnip-rooted Celery, 1s. per packet.

EGG PLANT (*Solanum-ovigerum*).

6d. per packet.

Sow in pans, in a frame or pit, in August, and prick out into rich garden soil, when frost is past and the plants are fit to be handled without injury. Or sow in September, in the beds intended for the crop, in rows two feet to two and a half feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shelter with boughs, and water until the plants are well established. When the fruits are set remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE
LONG WHITE CHINA
WHITE, large egg-shaped fruit
BLACK PEKIN.



EGG PLANT.

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

ENDIVE (*Cichorium endiva*).

Winter substitute for Lettuce.

6d. per packet.

This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Some gardeners place tiles or flat boards upon the tops of the plants, when well advanced, instead of tying up the leaves. Rich soil is indispensable if a fine and delicate quality be desired.

BATAVIAN

GREEN CURLED.

KOHL RABI (*Brassica oleracea caulorapa*.)

Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

This is a delicious vegetable, the value of which is much under-estimated in this Colony. It is superior, as a delicate table vegetable, to any kind of turnip, but must be tasted in good condition before it can be appreciated. Sow in beds, as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart and nine inches plant from plant. The turnip-like stem should not be allowed to attain a size greater than from three to four inches in diameter before cutting for use, or they will become coarse and inferior. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit for this crop.

LARGE GREEN

LARGE PURPLE.



KOHL RABI.

LEEK (*Allium porrum*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

This highly appreciated and well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably, and can be grown profitably where most other esculent plants would have little chance of yielding a return. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, or requires so little care, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches by six, or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.

LONDON FLAG

MUSSELBURGH.

LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

With manure, light soil, and a permanent supply of moisture, this universally esteemed salad family of plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown, and these should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The most staunch kinds known will run if the soil be poor, and the moisture insufficient. The "Drumhead" is one of the best kinds for sowing for Summer use. The "Cos," and other non-solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds or three-fourths grown. In planting out lettuce plants it should be observed that the plants should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots; and dull and showery weather should, if possible, be selected for the operation.



DRUMHEAD,



WHITE COS.

Burpee's Golden Heart.—A very rapid-growing variety, firm and solid heads, large size. Excellent sort for Summer use; stands heat well; crisp and brittle. 1s. per packet.

DRUMHEAD, OR MALTA CABBAGE
PARIS GREEN COS
NEAPOLITAN CABBAGE LETTUCE

PARIS WHITE COS
TOM THUMB
AMERICAN FRINGED. new, 1s. per packet.



Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.



ROCK MELON, SKILMAN'S NETTED.



ROCK MELON, LARGE PERSIAN



ROCK MELON,
LARGE CANTALOUPE.



ROCK MELON, JENNY LIND



ROCK MELON,
PINE APPLE.



ROCK MELON, NUTMEG.



ROCK MELON, BAYVIEW.

Group of Rock Melons (*Cucumis Melo*, and *Var.*).

MELON—WATER (*Cucumis citrullus*.)

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Sand or sandy loam of considerable depth is the most suitable soil for this refreshing and delicious fruit. But in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil of ordinary fertility. It is necessary to procure pure seed, or disappointment may arise from the use of seed inoculated with what is called the "Preserving" or cattle melon. No seed can be depended upon which has been saved from vines growing in the vicinity of the latter variety. It is almost a certainty that the major part of such seed will have been inoculated and made impure by the work of bees or other insects. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. Some people plant a row of maize between the rows of melons by way of shelter and shade protection ; but the finest fields of water melons we ever saw had no such protection, and we believe the plan to be objectionable rather than otherwise. The time for sowing is September and October.



ICE CREAM WATER, MELON.



SCALY BARK WATER MELON.

AMERICAN CHAMPION.

1s. per packet.

A superb new Water Melon. Skin dark green, delicately marbled with lighter shades ; oval in shape, rind thin, flesh tender, melting, and of unsurpassed quality ; very productive.

BLACK SPANISH, useful variety
GREEN ROUND, fine quality
ICE CREAM, one of the best
LONG ISLAND, fine variety
MOUNTAIN SPROUT, white seeded
SUGAR, red seeded variety
PRESERVING OR PIE
SCALY BARK (new)

MELONS—ROCK OR MUSK (*Cucumis melo*.)

6d. per packet.

The culture of this much prized and very rich and aromatic fruit is somewhat like that of the cucumber, both for forcing and out of doors. It is, however, necessary to remark that to secure rich and high flavour, the fruit must be kept free from moisture by rain, dew, or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow in July and August, in artificial heat, and out of doors in September and October. The drills in the borders need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water will be necessary to bring on the young plants, and in dry weather the bearing vines will also require watering. When the fruit begins to show signs of change to the ripening stage, a frame of calico, or other light cloth covering should be provided to prevent the access of external moisture to the fruit. Otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. Do not thin them until about to run.

BURPEE'S ORANGE MUSK MELON.—Globe-shaped, thickly netted, and uniform both in size and shape. Flesh thick, and of a deep salmon colour, and exquisite flavour. A most attractive variety on the table, its luscious quality is sure to be appreciated. Price, 1s. per packet.

LARGE YELLOW CANTALOUPE
SKILMAN'S NETTED
PINE APPLE, green flesh

NETTED GEM.—One of the most prolific melons grown ; flesh light green ; melting and luscious. 1s. per packet.
BAY VIEW—The finest of the Cantaloupe Melons ; very hardy. 1s. per packet.

LARGE PERSIAN
NUTMEG
JENNY LIND

MUSTARD (*Sinapsis alba*.)

6d. per oz.

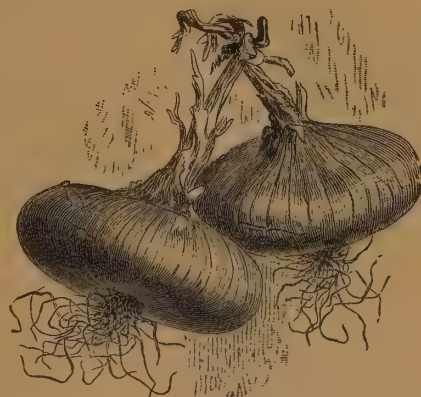
As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is much used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast, or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round ; for a seed crop, in February.

FINEST WHITE.

ONION (*Allium cepa*).

9d. per oz.

To produce Onions of large size sow in rich soil in April, and transplant in August, in rows two feet apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left under ground. This rule is very generally neglected the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect, bad-keeping bulbs. For general, large, or field culture, sow early in August, either broadcast or in drills.



BROWN SPANISH ONION.



GIANT ROCCA ONION.

The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may be easily distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation.

EXTRA EARLY, FLAT, RED. Very early; mild flavour; keeps well, 1s. per oz.

BROWN SPANISH,

WHITE „

BROWN GLOBE.

JAMES' KEEPING.

GIANT ROCCA, 1s. per oz.

SILVER SKIN (true) pickling, 1s. per oz.

NEW QUEEN, 1s. per packet.

OKRA (*Hibiscus esculentus*).

6d. per packet.

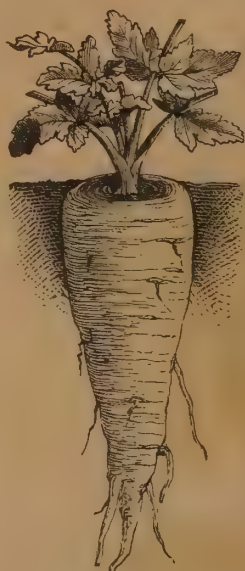
This vegetable is not much cultivated here; but in India and America and also in Queensland it is in general demand for soups and stews. Sow in September, October, and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit the crop. The plants should be from two to two and a half feet apart each way; weeds should be kept down, and the soil amongst the crop occasionally loosened. The pods are used while green and tender. They may be cut into thin slices, and dried for winter use. They may also be utilized as pickles.

IMPROVED DWARF.

LONG GREEN.



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



PARSNIPS, HOLLOW CROWNED.

PAK CHOI.

1s. per packet.

Chinese variety of Cabbage. Large loose leaves.

PARSNIP (*Pastinaca sativa*).

9d. per oz.

Cultivate the same as carrot. It, however, prefers a much stronger and heavier soil than that vegetable. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Sow in September. Parsnip seed not being a good keeper should be sown rather thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants. Vacancies in the rows may be filled up by transplanting from parts where they require thinning. The transplanted parsnips will grow quite as heavy as the rest of the crop; but in most instances will be forked, and less symmetrical.

HOLLOW CROWNED.

LARGE GUERNSEY.

PARSLEY (*Petroselinum sativum*).

6d. per packet.

Sow in March and again in August or September. The soil for Parsley should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills lightly covered. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often only a percentage grows. It should therefore be sown thickly, and when a few inches high should be thinned to about a foot apart. Parsley is usually grown in private gardens as borders for minor or temporary walks. If grown in beds, the drills may be the same as the plants, about a foot apart. It can then be cut repeatedly fairly across the bed.

TRIPLE CURLED, 6d. per oz.
CHAMPION MOSS, 9d. per oz.
FERN LEAVED, 6d. per packet.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*).

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive plantings during Winter and Spring. But in fair seasons, and by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months, and in warm and frostless localities for the whole year. Peas like a sweet, open soil; if somewhat sandy, the better. When sowing in the spring months the seed should be steeped for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming either from artificial or natural sources.

EARLIEST VARIETIES.

DANIEL O'ROURKE, 3 ft.
SANGSTER'S No 1, 3 ft.
TOM THUMB (long pods), 1 ft.

WARNER'S EARLY EMPEROR, 2½ ft.
BECK'S PRIZETAKER, 4 ft.
BLUE PETER, 1½ ft.

SECOND EARLY.

PRIZETAKER, 4 ft.

QUEEN OF DWARF, 2 ft.

BISHOP'S LONG PODDED DWARF, 2 ft.

LATER VARIETIES.

BEDMAN'S BLUE IMPERIAL, 2 ft.
BURBIDGE'S ECLIPSE, 3 ft.
FILLBASKET, 3 ft.

WOODFORD'S GREEN MARROW, 3 ft.
BLUE PRUSSIAN, 3 ft.
BLUE SCIMITAR, 2 ft.



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



PEAS—Continued.

WRINKLED MARROW VARIETIES.

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

This section is superior to all others, both as regards productiveness and quality; all the varieties are of delicate sweet flavour, and are much esteemed.

M'LEANS LITTLE GEM, 18 in.

VEITCH'S PERFECTION, 2½ to 3 ft.

STANDARD

DEAN'S DWARF MARROW, 2 ft. high;
profuse bearer. 1s. per packet

YORKSHIRE HERO, 2½ ft.

M'LEAN'S BEST OF ALL, 3 ft.

DR. M'LEAN'S

UNCLE TOM, Large seeded, 3 ft. high;
a heavy cropper. 1s. per packet.

SUGAR PEA (*Grey Seeded.*)

1s. 6d. per pint; 6d. per packet.

One of the best of the edible podded Peas; is very hardy and productive: may be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas.

PEPPER or Capsicum (*Capsicum Annuum.*)

6d. per packet.

Sow in pans in July and August under glass, or in beds in the open air in September or October, and plant out when the plants are from three to five inches high; water and shade if necessary until they are firmly established. Three feet by two is a proper distance to plant. The soil can hardly be too rich; but all sorts of Chilies will thrive in ordinary garden soil, if favourable weather prevails.

LONG RED CAYENNE

LARGE BELL

LONG YELLOW CAYENNE

CHERRY

SMALL CHILI

SWEET MOUNTAIN, large

SWEET MOUNTAIN, Spanish

LITTLE GEM, 1s. per packet

PUMPKIN (*Cucurbita Melopepo.*)

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

This vegetable is greatly esteemed in Australia. Its garden culture is, however, not generally such as we can approve. Instead of making a hole, or a row of holes, and putting a barrowful of manure into each, we would recommend manure to be dug into the whole bed to be devoted to the crop; and also a liberal top dressing of stable manure, say four inches. Two plants may then be allowed for each hill six feet or more apart each way. From ten to twenty seeds may be planted in each hill, but not more than two of the best should be allowed to run. The least promising should be removed when they have made about four of the rough leaves. The object of planting in hills and using so many seeds in them, is to guard against loss by insects or accidents. Sow during August or September.

CROWN (choice stock)

LARGE BUTTON (a variety of "Ironbark"), fine dry sort

NEW JUMBO.—Largest variety grown; often weighing 200 lbs. 1s. per packet

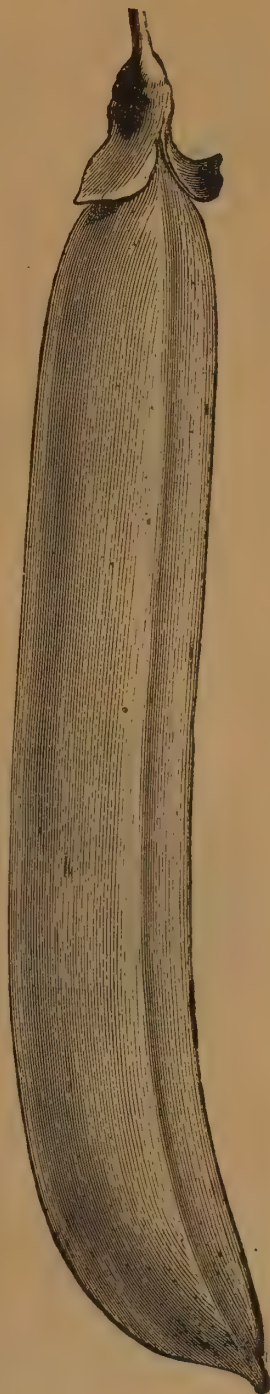
RHUBARB (*Rheum Rhaponticum hybridum.*)

2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Sow under bough shelter in August or September. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until Autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil at the disposal of the planter. It should be trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three feet by four, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off. A well cared for Rhubarb bed will last for seven or eight years. Occasionally stools will die from injuries received while dragging the stalks away from the crown. In such cases the roots should be dug up, and after a barrowful or two of fresh soil has been added to the vacant station, a strong root should be planted about June. There should always be a stock or store bed kept to supply such vacancies.

GIANT.
MITCHELL'S ALBERT.

MYATT'S LINNÆUS.
UNDULATUM (very fine).



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

ROSELLA (*Hibiscus Rosella*, var. *subdorifa*).

6d. per packet.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdorifa*) that the justly celebrated Queensland "Rosella jam" is made. Our climate is scarcely warm enough to admit of the general culture of this desirable plant; but it would suit for some of the sheltered and warm localities near Sydney and the coast. It should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The plants would not survive the first frost, but if manure and moisture be freely available, a large quantity of flowers may be gathered before the frosty season arrives. It is for the purpose of getting the plants to flower early that we recommend raising the seedlings in June or July. The seed would grow well enough if sown in the open border; but it could not be raised there sooner than September, and then there would be too little time for it to develop flowers before the summer was over. The jam is said to be like, but an improvement upon, that made from the Black Currant.



RED TURNIP RADISH.



WHITE TURNIP RADISH.

RADISH (*Raphanus sativus*).

6d. per packet.

Sow in light, rich sandy soil to grow this popular salad vegetable in perfection. Seed should be sown every fortnight, and during the Summer months a shaded border ought to be used. In dry weather water must be supplied, or the roots will be harsh flavoured and tough. Many gardeners consider that the Radish should not be grown during the hot dry months; but, with the attention we have indicated, they may be produced as fine flavoured at midsummer as at any other season. Sow either in drills or broadcast.

LONG SCARLET OR SALMON

RED TURNIP

WHITE " 6d. per oz.

BLACK SPANISH

FRENCH BREAKFAST

SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED

TURNIP, purple, white tipped. A new variety of Turnip Radish; fine flavour

1s. per oz.



RADISH, LONG SCARLET.

SEA KALE (*Crambe maritima*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

This excellent culinary vegetable should be raised in seed beds, and when one or more years old, transferred to permanent beds, which should have been trenched and manured to a depth of two feet. The plants should be from two to two and a half feet apart each way. In the Spring months, when the plants have been thoroughly established, the tops should be blanched by being covered with boxes, chimney pots, drain tiles, or cylindrical tiles made for the purpose. Forced Sea Kale is considered a greater delicacy than either Asparagus or Cauliflower, and partakes more or less of the flavours of each of those delicacies. To force Sea Kale it is only necessary to place fresh stable manure over the plants to a depth of about four feet, leaving a chimney over each root for the shoots to push into. The chimney-like opening should be covered with a tile or board. The chimney pots, &c., should be first placed over the root and then dung stacked around them. If this be done in June, shoots may be cut about the end of July, and may be cut for five or six weeks, when the plants should be allowed to complete their yearly growth and recoup themselves, so that they will be ready for a vigorous start the succeeding Spring.

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SALSIFY (*Tragopogon porrifolius*)

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

This old-fashioned but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in September. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. The clump or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles in flavour that mollusk.

SQUASH (*Cucurbita Melopepo.*)

6d. per packet.

Sow in August, September, and October successively. Prepare the beds as for pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet, and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained, before being placed on the table.

EARLY WHITE CUSTARD
EARLY GOLDEN BUSH OR CUSTARD
BOSTON MARROW
PERFECT GEM

HUBBARD, fine
MABLEHEAD
CROOKNECK
LOW'S PREMIUM TURBAN

WHITE PINE APPLE SQUASH.—Very peculiar and distinct in shape. It is a strong grower and very prolific; flesh very fine grained, and of exceptionally good quality and rich flavour. Price, 1s. per packet.

SPINACH (*Spinacea oleracea.*)

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, when there is good soil and plenty of moisture, under which conditions, with shelter and slight shade in the hottest part of summer, a constant supply may be obtained, and a sowing should be made for this purpose every two or three weeks.

ROUND
MONSTROUS VIROFLAY. A new variety of this
favourite vegetable. 1s. per packet

NEW ZEALAND
PRICKLY

TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum.*)

6d. per packet.

Plenty of room and a well-manured soil is a necessary condition for the successful culture of this very wholesome fruit-vegetable and condiment plant. It is necessary to top the plants and also to remove laterals and tie up the plants to stakes on a permanent trellis. There are many kinds of Tomato, only a few of which we care to distinguish. Of late years the Tomato has been increasingly popular. It may be used cut up fresh, fried with steaks, &c., or made into sauce, ketchups, and with sugar into a very palatable jam.

LARGE RED SMOOTH
RED CHERRY
YELLOW CHERRY
SCARLET PEAR-SHAPED
ARLINGTON
CARTER'S GREENGAGE
YELLOW PLUM
FRENCH UPRIGHT OR TREE TOMATO
EARLY DWARF RED
TROPHY
TROPHY, CARTER'S GOLDEN
PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—Prolific variety; unusual size.
The fruit weighing 3 lb.
MAY FLOWER.—Glossy, bright red; flesh solid, and of fine flavour.



TOMATO, EARLY LARGE RED.

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



TURNIP, WHITE STONE.



TURNIP, NEPAUL

TURNIP (*Brassica rapa*.)

6d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

A good, rich, light, soil, with a greater or less mixture of sand, suits turnips best ; but with fairly manured soil of any kind, and reasonable weather, very fine crops are obtainable in our clime. Begin to sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier, but if dry weather set in, only poor crops, both for quality and quantity, can be expected. Only small sowings, therefore, should be made, except at the season first named.

WHITE STONE, a most esteemed variety

GREEN TOP STONE, a most esteemed variety

EARLY SIX WEEKS STONE

EARLY RED AMERICAN STONE, best summer variety

GOLDEN BALL, perfect shape

RED TOP MONTMAGNY

LAING'S GARDEN SWEDE

ORANGE JELLY, fine quality

SNOWBALL, good shape and size

RED TOP, strap-leaved

WHITE NEPAUL, strap-leaved

CHINESE WHITE

RED TOP MUNICH, extra early

VEGETABLE MARROW

(*Cucurbita ovifera*).

Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash.

6d. per packet.

FINE EARLY WHITE.

BUSH MARROW, long fruit, short vine.

CUSTARD-SHAPED, fine flavour.

MOORE'S VEGETABLE CREAM, 1s. per packet.

NEW RICE VEGETABLE MARROW.—This is a delicious vegetable, the flesh when cooked separating like grains of rice. It is as easily grown as the old variety of Vegetable Marrow, and is of finer flavour. 1s. per packet.



VEGETABLE MARROW.

HERBS.

NO garden can be considered complete without a bed or two of Herbs, and a small space should decidedly be set apart for their cultivation. Their culture is exceedingly simple. Seeds require to be sown in Autumn or Spring; and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or, at all events, in some place where attention can be given to them in the way of watering, shading, &c., and gradually harden them off and plant out as soon as they are strong enough. Care must be taken to harvest the leaves properly; and as this course is not generally followed in colonial gardens, we recommend its adoption to our friends. Choose a fine dry day when the plant is in full bloom, and cut the centre and a few outside stems off; tie them up in small bunches to dry, then pack in paper and put away in an airtight compartment, or rub the leaves to a powder. Packed in jars or bottles and corked tightly, they will retain their strength for any length of time.

6d. per packet.

ANISE
CARAWAY
CHERVIL
CORIANDER
DILL
FENNEL
BALM
BASIL, SWEET
BASIL, BUSH
HYSSOP
LAVENDER
MARJORAM, POT

MARJORAM, SWEET
ROSEMARY
SAGE
SAVORY, WINTER
SAVORY, SUMMER
THYME
BORAGE
DANDELION
MARIGOLD
RUE
PURSLANE
SORREL

Plants of SWEET MARJORAM, SAGE, THYME, and MINT can be supplied at 6s. per doz.

NEW BIRD SEEDS (at Market Prices).

CANARY.
FLAX, OR LINSEED.

HEMP.
RAPE.

MAW.
MILLET, WHITE FRENCH.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR COOKING.

BLUE PEAS, for boiling, 8d. per quart; 10s. per bushel.

WHITE HARICOT BEANS, for boiling, 9d. per quart; 15s. per bushel.

CULINARY GARDEN PLANTS AND ROOTS.

ARTICHOKEs, GLOBE, Plants	per dozen	6 0
— JERUSALEM, Roots	per lb.	0 6
ASPARAGUS PLANTS ...	per 100	7s. 6d. to 10s.
CABBAGE PLANTS	Market prices	
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS	do.	
CELERY	do.	

GARLIC, Bulbs	per pound	1 0
HORSE RADISH	per dozen	3 0
ONIONS, Potatoes or Underground.....	per lb.	0 6
— Tree Onion Tops...	per pound	1 0
RHUBARB, Roots.....	per dozen	6 0
SHALLOTS ...	per pound	1 0

FINEST LAWN GRASS SEEDS,

FOR MAKING AND RENOVATING OLD LAWNS AND TENNIS GROUNDS, &c.

Per lb., 1s. 6d.

Much experience is required in the selection and proportioning of grass seeds suitable for above. We have given this a good deal of attention, and can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction.

By the use of a proper selection of the best dwarf evergreen grasses, a much finer sward is obtained than by using turf, and at much less expense.



PART II.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

FOR THE STATION AND HOMESTEAD FARM.

WE devote special care to this large branch of our business, in the selection of our stocks and the cleaning of same, all Grasses, Clover, &c., Lucerne and Prairie in particular, are re-cleaned before leaving our establishment; and our customers may rely on getting these seeds free from all weeds and true to name.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS fluctuate so much in value that we cannot be bound by the prices attached, though we shall always adhere to them when at all possible. Large buyers should write for special quotations and samples.

Sowing Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR SOWING.—The land should be well ploughed during the Summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it.

TIME TO SOW.—Autumn is the best time for sowing, the young plant can then make roots and shoot out before the Spring, but grasses may be sown with safety as late as August, or even September; *if the season prove favourable*, we recommend March or April, however.

AFTER SOWING.—If the land be naturally dry, roll *immediately*, if not, do so when the plants have made their third blade.

SOWING WITH A GRAIN CROP we object to, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and altogether unsuited to this climate.

CUT OR FEED OFF FOR YOUNG CATTLE soon as there is cut for a scythe, or a good bite for the stock; the pasture is ready for work soon as plants are sufficiently strong to resist cattle grazing without being pulled up by the roots.

Sowing Grasses Broadcast on Permanent Pastures.

WE are often asked if grasses can be grown profitably in this way, and our answer always is that, success or adequate return is very doubtful under such circumstances, as all depends on the weather which follows the sowing; but as there are large areas annually improved in this way, we offer a few suggestions which may be useful to those contemplating such an investment. Autumn is the best time to make the sowing, as the young plants will then have all the benefit of the cool weather and rainy season to help it establish itself before Summer. The great difficulty is to get the seed properly covered, as, if sown on lands already grassed, much of it would never reach the soil, and thus perish, unless some such method as we suggest were adopted. The following is a good plan:—Select wet or showery weather for sowing, which will have the effect of preparing the soil for the reception of the seed; sow broadcast, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and then run a flock of sheep, closely driven, over the land, so as to tread in the seed and break the turf, which they will do if the land is sufficiently moist; if necessary, the operation may be repeated.

Grasses for Permanent Pastures.

The following Table of Quantities have been carefully compiled, with a view to supply reliable information to those about to improve their pastures. Tables A and B are more particularly suitable for the *warmer districts* of this colony and Queensland, and tables C and D to the cooler and more temperate climate of the cooler parts :—

TABLE A

	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass.....	6
Perennial Rye-grass	10
Prairie Grass	15
Rib Grass	3
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Price per Acre, 22s.	

For Warmer Districts.

It will be observed that in Table B the Perennial Rye-grass is entirely omitted, because, in some of the warmer districts of our own Colony and Queensland, it has not been found to withstand the long droughts so well as the other grasses named.

TABLE B

	lbs.
Prairie Grass	20
Cocksfoot.....	10
Rib Grass	4
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre.....	40
Price per Acre, 24s.	

TABLE C

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass	15
Cocksfoot	4
Prairie Grass	10
Mixed Grasses	6
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover where suitable	2
Sufficient for 1 acre.....	40
Price per Acre, 25s.	

For Colder Climates.

The difference between the tables C and D is principally in the quantities of Rye-grass and Prairie Grass named. We have been induced to give two Tables, both of which are quite suitable for the climate referred to, because we find that in some districts the Rye-grass is preferred to the Prairie or any other grass, where, as on the Southern

TABLE D

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass.....	20
Cocksfoot.....	6
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass	1½
Mixed English Grasses	5
Lucerne.....	if land { 4
White Dutch Clover..	suits { 0½
Red Clover	3
Sufficient for 1 acre	45
Price per Acre, 30s.	

Coast, the Prairie Grass stands high in favour among the Dairy Farmers, and the two grasses are often grown together in mixture. Again, in localities where White Clover is already abundant, we recommend the introduction of Perennial Red in larger quantities.



FODDER AND PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS, &c.

WE have priced all our Grass and Clover Seeds, &c., for the information of our customers, but it must be distinctly understood we are not bound by these prices, the rates being liable to fluctuation of market.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*Bromus unioloides*) 7s. 6d. per bushel.

—As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass, this is one of our most valuable acquisitions. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year, when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye-grass, while it reproduces and disseminates itself with equal facility, and bears grazing very well. It will give the best results on somewhat humid soil, but will do fairly on any land, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. It should not be allowed to produce seed the first season after being sown. This grass is rapidly spreading throughout the colonies, and is now favourably known and highly esteemed in Queensland. Two to three bushels will sow an acre.

RYE-GRASS—PERENNIAL (*Lolium perenne*), 7s. per bushel.—The Rye-grass is sown extensively in pastures over the greater part of Europe and America, and is one of the principal sorts cultivated in New Zealand. It produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in Spring, before other kinds begin their growth, and is, therefore, valuable in mixtures. It possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soils. In the cooler districts of the colony it succeeds admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye-grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary; cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

RYE-GRASS—ITALIAN (*Lolium Italicum*), 9s. per bushel.—This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed, light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*), 10s. 6d. per bushel.—This is, perhaps, the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay, grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. In shady places it will do well, and the grass is of a finer quality. It is

already greatly esteemed both in Australia and New Zealand, where imported grasses are sown very extensively; and we think it will be sown more largely than any other single species of fodder plant. In the United States it is extensively cultivated under the name of Orchard Grass, where it is much esteemed for its fattening properties. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*).—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and, as a Summer pasture, it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of Summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. During the very severe and prolonged droughts experienced since the beginning of 1875, it has been shown that runs



PRAIRIE GRASS.

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FODDER AND PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS, &c.—Continued.

in the old settled districts, on which Couch predominated, maintained their ordinary quota of stock without exhibiting more than the average death rate, whilst on neighbouring runs poorly furnished with it the deaths, from weakness and starvation, ranged from a fourth to one-half, and even in some instances to more than half their respective complements. Couch grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought. 20 lbs. will sow an acre.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*), 2s. per lb.—A favourite and valuable grass, already naturalized in a few localities, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass; but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures. It is not obnoxious to other grasses or pasture plants.

FESCUE—MEADOW (*Festuca pratensis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good, but not too dry, soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

FESCUE—SHEEP'S (*Festuca ovina*), 1s. per lb.—Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and high-land districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; is also suitable for lawns, will grow with or without tree shade, stands our dry seasons fairly, and yields during most of the year, if fairly stocked, so as to prevent over-seeding.

FESCUE—HARD (*Festuca duriuscula*), 1s. per lb.—A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious as well as hardy. It should, therefore, be employed as an ingredient in forming permanent pastures where the land is of the character named.

FESCUE—RED or CREEPING (*Festuca rubra*), 1s. per lb.—Another variety of the sheep fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

FOXTAIL—MEADOW (*Alopecurus pratensis*), 1s. 9d. per lb.—One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf-spreading habit render it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pastures.

MEADOW GRASS—SMOOTH STALKED (*Poa pratensis*), 1s. per lb.—A good pasture grass, suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sand or loam to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures. Stands drought reasonably well.

MEADOW GRASS—WOOD (*Poa memorialis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; but desirable as an ingredient in pasture.

MEADOW GRASS—ROUGH STALKED (*Poa trivialis*), 1s. 3d. per lb.—Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown at any time when the soil is in suitable condition, and the weather favourable.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*), 1s. per lb.—In Spring and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage. Like clover, the foliage dries up in very hot and dry weather; but the roots push again vigorously when the rain prevails. It will grow best in loose dry soil, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in Autumn; two or three pounds as a mixture, or thirty pounds if alone.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FODDER AND PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS, &c.—Continued.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 2s. per lb.—This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is a lasting grass, and liked by cattle; but is not considered to be rich in nutritious properties. It is worth trial as an ingredient, on a limited scale, for permanent pastures.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*), 1s. per lb.—A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soils it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive along with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. It is, perhaps, the most largely cultured of any grass in the United States of America. Sow in Autumn and Spring. Thirty pounds is ample seed for an acre.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).—Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass, we yet include it in this List, as it is valuable for pastures on certain soils; and roots can be supplied in any quantity. They will grow freely after long carriage. It will grow on the most barren soils either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed both here, in Victoria, and Queensland, for lawns, edgings, and grass-plots generally. Roots should be planted about two feet apart, in Autumn or Spring. Price, 1 cask roots, 20s.; small cases, 5s. to 10s. each.

YARROW (*Achillea millefolium*).—The Yarrow forms a grateful food for sheep when mixed with the common pasture grasses. It does well in dry light soils, and from 1½ to 2 lb. of seed per acre is sufficient when sown with other grasses.

CLOVER-WHITE (*Trifolium repens*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d.—The common White Clover has long since become naturalized in many districts, and is very generally found in humid valleys and alluvial flats, near water-courses, &c. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted either to dairying or fattening, and will thrive in comparatively poor land. It will bear stock traffic and over-stocking as well as the most tenacious grasses. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity on receipt of moderate rains. It should be introduced and encouraged on all runs where there are suitable spots to be found. It will afterwards be gradually distributed by cattle, and establish itself wherever it finds favourable soil and site. Sow from February to May. Five or six pounds will be sufficient seed for an acre, if mixed with grasses: or twenty to twenty-five pounds, if sown alone.

CLOVER-ALSIKE (*Trifolium hybridum*), 2s. per lb.—A larger producer than the last, but requiring more abundant moisture. It suits for either pasture or hay where the land is too light and too moist for Red Clover or Lucerne. Sow in September, where the land is permanently moist; otherwise, in March or April. Five or six pounds of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

CLOVER-RED PERENNIAL (*Trifolium pratense*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 4d.—An important hay and fodder plant; also known as Cow-grass. It requires rich soil in which there is a good percentage of lime or its equivalent. Where the soil suits, it would add materially to the value of the pastures in our cooler districts. It is by nature a biennial; but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in Autumn, twenty pounds to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

YELLOW CLOVER, or TREFOIL.—1s. per lb.

SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—1s. per lb.

LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*), at market value; present price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; 112s. per cwt.—Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled; and, if of a clayey nature, should be subsoil-drained at least four feet. Sow, for drilling, about 12 lbs., and for broad-casting, about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is Autumn; but Spring sowing is also successfully practised by several large growers.



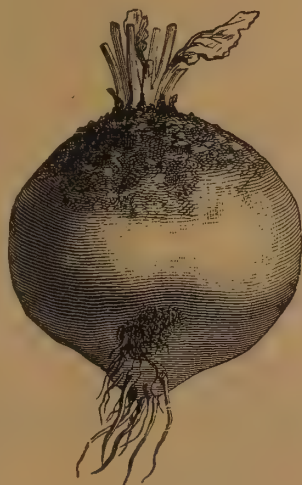
COCKSFOOT.

➤ ROOT CROPS ➤

MANGEL WURZEL, or MANGOLD.

2s. per lb.

THIS crop might, with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated, and from the large yield of roots, we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock; thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about 4 lbs. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. The shell which encases the seed is very hard, and if the weather is unfavourable to germination, the seed may lie in the ground for months after sowing. To avoid this, we recommend the following method: Soak the seed in water for twenty-four hours, then mix with an equal quantity of sand, and spread between a couple of sacks or blankets; the mixture should then be well watered and never allowed to get dry, though *heavy* waterings should be avoided; spread out the seed in a warm, sunny place, and turn the mixture once a day. In about ten days the germ will begin to start, and, as soon as the little white shoot is visible, the seed may be planted in the usual manner, provided the weather is favourable. September is the best month to sow.



YELLOW GLOBE, MANGEL.

LONG RED.
MAMMOTH LONG RED.



ORANGE GLOBE, MANGEL

GLOBE YELLOW.
GLOBE ORANGE.



LONG RED MANGEL.



WHITE GLOBE TURNIP.

TURNIPS (FIELD VARIETIES).

2s. 6d. per lb.

Where the soil is of a light, compact, loamy nature, Swedes and other Turnips will be found valuable where either sheep or cattle are helped by artificial feeding in Winter and early Spring. Sow about four pounds seed per acre in September, February and March. Swedes may be sown in beds and transplanted.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP SWEDE, a heavy cropper, fine shape.

EAST LOTHIAN PURPLE TOP SWEDE, a hardy variety.

SUTTON'S CHAMPION PURPLE TOP SWEDE, fine shape, a superior sort

EMPEROR GREEN TOP SWEDE, good size.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN, good quality.

GREEN TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN, good keeper.

SCOTCH YELLOW, a very old favourite.

WHITE POMERANIAN GLOBE, large

CARROT.

5s. per lb.

Sow late in August. It is a very valuable crop when the land is adapted to its requirements. The land should be of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and had a first weeding and thinning. Six pounds will sow an acre, in drills. The seed should be mixed with sand or bone dust, and well rubbed between the hands to separate the seeds well before sowing. When the Summer or Spring has been so severe as to destroy the August or September sown crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a crop worth the trouble, but, of course, not equal to one sown at the proper time and having a fair season to grow in.

WHITE BELGIAN

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM.



SEED GRAIN.

(Samples and prices post free on application.)

All Seed Grain is put "Free on Boat and Rail," and we never pay carriage on same except by special arrangement. Price always to be considered nett—and cash transaction.

WHEAT.

PURPLE STRAW
WHITE TUSCAN

RED TUSCAN!
WHITE ESSEX, &c.

OATS.

WHITE TARTARIAN

BLACK TARTARIAN

POTATO.

BARLEY.

CAPE AND ENGLISH.

RYE.

FOR GREEN FODDER.

(All carefully selected stocks, and true to name.)

VARIOUS FIELD CROPS.

(Prices subject to fluctuation of Market).

BEAN.

Heligoland or Tick, 6s. 6d. per bushel.

SOW from April to August. Good strong soil is preferable to light or sandy. From one to two bushels of seed, according to early or late sowing, will suffice for an acre; the earlier sowings will grow larger than the late, therefore less seed is necessary.

BUCKWHEAT.

** Common, 10s. 6d. per bushel of 50 lbs.*

More than usual attention has been given to this crop of late. It is one very suitable for culture in so uncertain a climate as this—because, while it is valuable both as food for man and fodder for his cattle, it can be sown any month from August to March, and produce a good crop from any of these sowings, followed by fairly favourable weather for only a few weeks. It also improves the fertility of the soil in which it grows. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; but up to four bushels may be sown when it is required as a green manure crop.

The silver hulled is a new variety of this very useful plant; it has been tested for many years in America, where it has been considered a great improvement on the ordinary variety, maturing earlier and yielding nearly double under the same conditions. The husk of the grain is also thinner.

SILVER-HULLED BUCKWHEAT.

20s. per bushel of 50 lbs.; 6d. per lb.

This extraordinary variety has been tested for several years in America, and is now offered as a great improvement upon the common black or grey Buckwheat. Sown at the same time as the ordinary Buckwheat, it continues in bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields nearly double under the same conditions. The grain is of a light grey colour, varying slightly in shade; husk thinner than the ordinary variety, and the flower whiter and more nutritious. Its beautiful pink or reddish blossoms form a rich repast, and are much sought after by bees. The seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, any time from August to March.

CABBAGE.

Large Drumhead, 5s. per lb.

Robinson's Champion Ox, 5s. per lb.

Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil. These beds will furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August, and up to February and March, if required. Beds may also be sown in January or February; but June is the best for all the large field Cabbage required most during Winter and early Spring. Two pounds and a half of seed ought to give plenty of plants for an acre, and allow for thinning the beds.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted, 3s. per lb.

In loamy or sandy soil this should be a profitable crop, as the roots are in large demand. Sheep paddocks, where the land will suit, should also be sown with this plant, which is perennial. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

MELON (CATTLE).

6s. per lb.

The preserving, or cattle melon, is worthy of more attention than usually falls to its share. When the soil is sandy or loamy, and of a fair depth, it will yield heavy, even in very dry seasons. It gives much heavier, and more certain crops than the pumpkin. Sow from August to January. One pound of seed will sow several acres.



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

MILLET, or SORGHUM.

Sorghum saccharatum (black seed), 6d. per lb.

Broom Millet, 6d. per lb.

Planter's Friend (brown seed), 6d. per lb.

Sow for main crop from September to December, soaking the seeds for forty-eight hours. One peck will be ample for an acre in drills. For green fodder sow three-quarters to one and a-half bushels, broadcast; the larger quantity will cause finer straw, which can be made into hay in the ordinary way. Broom Millet is sown in drills, and is only valuable for its seed stems for broom making.

PARSLEY (FOR SHEEP).

3s. per lb.

This is greatly relished by Sheep, and a little should be used in all permanent pasture mixtures where the soil and climate are suitable; it is very beneficial for Cattle, especially when mixed with Lucerne and Clover. Sow from one to two pounds per acre with other seeds.

PEAS (FIELD).

Partridge or Grey, 6s. per bushel.

Blue, 10s. per bushel.

Sow in April, May, or June. One and a-half to two bushels per acre, either in drills or broadcast. Worthy attention, as being well suited to the climate, while both seed and straw are valuable.

PUMPKIN.

Mammoth Cattle, 5s. per lb.

Gramma, 10s. per lb.

The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, so far as field culture is concerned; and if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the land should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown. One pound of seed will go a long way, but abundance should be sown to provide against loss by insects, though, in this case, thinning will be necessary, unless insects thin the plants sufficiently.

RAPE.

For Sowing, 9d. per lb.

Worthy of trial for Winter cattle fodder; requires same culture as field cabbage, and may be regarded as possessing the advantages of being more hardy, and also as the crop, if not required for green fodder, can be allowed to run to seed for oil and oil-cake. It may either be sown broadcast or in beds for transplanting. The first rain after the beginning of January will be found the best time for sowing. From three pounds to four pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

TARES or VETCHES.

Black, 10s. per bushel.

Golden, 10s. per bushel.

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Sown in April, with Barley or Rye; these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, like other green crops, as is a common practice in France and America. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. They may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of Rye or Barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

SAINFOIN.

2s. 6d. per lb.

This is an excellent forage plant, particularly suited to our dry climate. It is especially adapted for poor dry soils, and with an occasional dressing it will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. It may be sown broadcast or in drills; the former is generally preferred, the seed being large requires sowing deeper than other forage plants. The seed is rather difficult to germinate.

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

SHEEP BURNET.

2s. 6d. per lb.

We can offer a supply of this valuable forage plant. It is a perennial, and grows naturally on chalky pastures in England, but is not particular to locality, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the Colony, and from its habit of growth, has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap-root which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, Clover, amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture.

TOBACCO.

2s. 6d. per oz.

The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best, a stiff hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made during July and August; planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed, when sowing, with sand, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce of seed will produce sufficient plants for one acre.

CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF.
FLORIDA.
HAVANA.

KENTUCKY.
MARYLAND.
VIRGINIAN.

PEARL MILLET (*Pencilaria spicata*).

6d. per packet; 4s. per lb.

This variety is quite distinct from all other Millets; in its young state the shoots are nearly prostrate, but afterwards assume an erect appearance, and rapidly attain a height of from eight to ten feet. The seed spike is not unlike the Australian Grass Tree, and is crowded with thousands of small seeds. The leaves are not unlike Maize. The plant yields abundantly, and the fodder is much relished by all kinds of stock.

TEOSINTE. REANA (*Euchlæna Luxurians*).

1s. per packet.

This is a newly introduced grass, of very tall growth, a native of Central America. Being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this Colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, and has been grown with success in Queensland, and is highly spoken of there. It resembles Maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots, with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage.

USEFUL TABLE—Showing Quantities required per acre and Weight per bushel.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.		Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick ..	2 bushels	60 lbs.	Flax (for fibre)	3 bushels	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	2 to 3 "	50 "	Sorghum (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1 "	40 "
Peas, Field	2 bushels	60 "	Sorghum (for green fodder, broad- cast)	1 "	40 "
Grasses, mixed	2 "	20 "	Planter's Friend (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1 "	60 "
Couch Grass	20 lbs.	40 "	Planter's Friend (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 "	60 "
Cocksfoot	2 bushels	20 "	Lucerne (broadcast)	20 lbs.	60 "
Prairie Grass	2 "	20 "	Carrot	6 "	
Perennial Rye-Grass	2 "	20 "	Chicory	4 to 5 lbs.	
Oats	2 to 3 bsh.	40 "	Cabbage, Field	2 lbs.	
Barley	2 to 3 "	50 "	Turnip	3 to 4 lbs.	
Rye	2 to 3 "	60 "	Mangel Wurzel	5 to 6 "	
Tares or Vetches	1 bushel	60 "			
Rib Grass	$\frac{1}{2}$ = 30 lbs.	60 "			
Clover (in mixture with grasses) ..	6 lbs.	60 "			
Flax (for sowing for seed)	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	60 "			

N.S.W. HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS.

IN many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

Possessing so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in New South Wales in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species :—

- EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA* (Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringy Bark), a first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringy Bark, but the tree is an ace larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but is a first rate smith's charcoal. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. BICOLOR* (Black Box), a highly valued timber tree ; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. CITRIODORA* (Lemon-scented Gum), a useful timber. 10s. 6d. per oz.
- E. CORYMBOSA* (Bloodwood), a very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins ; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. HÆMASTOMA* (White Gum), yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. HEMIPHOLIA* (Common Box), a hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. LONGIFOLIA* (Woollybutt), an average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes ; it is a good fuel for domestic use ; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. LEUCOXYLON* (Crimson Flowered Eucalyptus), this is a very ornamental species of Eucalyptus, having large and very beautiful flowers, colour crimson ; and as the tree flowers while quite young, it is very desirable as an addition to the shrubbery or flower border. 2s. 6d. per packet.
- E. MARGINATA* (Jarrah of Western Australia), a very excellent timber ; resists Teredo. 40s. per lb.
- E. OBLIQUA* (Stringybark), the best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. OBTUSIFOLIA* (Yellow Blackbutt), timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. PANICULATA* (Common Ironbark), For most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings ; it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks ; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. PANICULATA* var., *MICROPHYLLA* (Small-leaved or She Ironbark), the wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle ; First-class fuel. 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.

N.S.W. HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS—*Continued.*

- E. PILULARIS (Blackbutt), wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. *per lb.*
- E. PIPERITA (Peppermint Gum), 30s. *per lb.*
- E. ROBUSTA (Swamp Mahogany), a good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. 30s. *per lb.*
- E. SIDEROPHLOIA (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark), the most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles of a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames—by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam-engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet. 30s. *per lb.*
- E. TERETICORNIS (Grey Gum or Red Gum), a very strong durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 30s. *per lb.*
- E. GLOBULUS (Tasmanian Blue Gum), a splendid fast growing timber tree, largely planted in India, Europe, Africa, and America. It is very valuable both for its hygienic properties as well as its timber. 20s. *per lb.*
- SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA (Turpentine), one of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fire alive. It is also peculiar as a timber, which that very destructive worm, the cobra or teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is the most suited for piles for jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. *per lb.*
- ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA (Apple Tree), a light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. *per lb.*
- The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family. The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are vulgarly known as Oaks, though not allied to the Quercus. The following species are the most used:—
- CASUARINA TORULOSA (Forest Oak), largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clear white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. 20s. *per lb.*
- C. STRICTA (She Oak), more tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet. 20s. *per lb.*
- C. QUADRIVALIS (Swamp Oak), fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet. 20s. *per lb.*

HEDGE SEEDS.

MACLURA AURANTIACA (Osage Orange), 8s. *per lb.*

BROOM, "Cape," 6s. *per lb.*

KANGAROO THORN, 6s. *per lb.*

PRICKLY ACACIA, 6s. *per lb.*

LYCIUM HORRIDUM (African Box Thorn), is very hardy and tenacious of life, produces great quantities of strong thorns, bears clipping well, and is probably the best hedge plant for general use at present employed. The seed is very small, and should be sown in Spring in shallow drills not more than a quarter inch in depth. The plants can be set in the hedge-rows during the following Winter, and treated in the ordinary way. 1s. *per oz.*; 15s. *per lb.*

PART III.
FLOWER SEEDS.



EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

DURATION.—For H.A., read hardy annual ; H.H.A., half-hardy annual ; H.P., hardy perennial ; T.P., tender perennial ; H.B., hardy biennial ; T.B., tender biennial.

TIME TO SOW.—S. indicates Spring ; A. Autumn.



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FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

● **FLOWERING SEASON.**—The numbers represent the months of the year during which the plant is in flower, thus, 9 to 12 indicates that the plant is in bloom from September to December.

HEIGHT is given in inches.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which the plant is in bloom; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked; and the sixth column the price per packet.

Flower Seeds forwarded, post free, at the following rates:

12	Varieties of Hardy Annuals for Autumn or Spring planting	...	...	...	2s. 6d.
12	" " and Half-hardy Annuals, choice	...	...	...	4s.
12	" " Biennials and Perennials	...	...	...	6s.
12	" " Tender " " " extra choice	...	...	...	12s.

(FOR GREENHOUSE OR BUSHHOUSE.)

NOTE.—“ANDERSON'S FLOWERS—HOW TO GROW THEM”—A new little Garden Work, of great use to the Amateur Gardener, just published. Post free on application.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
1	ABRONIA. Beautiful trailer, with rosy Verbena-like flowers.					s. d.
2	UMBELLATA	hhA.	S.	11 to 4	6	0 3
3	VILLOSA	hhA.	S.	11 to 4	6	0 6
4	ACROCLINIUM. Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers.					
5	ROSEUM, rose	hA.	S.	11 to 4	12	0 3
6	— (fl. pl.)	hA.	S.	11 to 4	12	0 6
7	ADONIS. Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage.					
8	VERNALIS	hA.	A.S.	10 to 4	12	0 3
9	FESTIVALIS FLOS.	hA.	A.S.	10 to 4	15	0 3
10	AGERATUM. Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting; in this colony they are perennials.					
11	IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE	hP.	A.S.	1 to 12	18	0 3
12	ALONSOA. Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers; by cuttings or seed.					
13	WARSCIEWICZII	tP.	A.S.	8 to 5	12	0 3
14	GRANDIFLORA (“Chamois”)	tP.	A.S.	11 to 5	12	0 6
15	ALYSSUM.					
16	MARITIMUM (sweet)	hA.	A.S.	8 to 5	12	0 3
17	SAXATILE	hA.	A.S.	8 to 5	9	0 3
18	AMARANTHUS. New and charming varieties of these decorative plants.					
19	TRICOLOR, Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beautiful tropical- coloured foliage	hA.	S.	10 to 4	24	0 3
20	SALICIFOLIUS	hA.	S.	10 to 4	36	0 6
21	HENDERII	hA.	S.	10 to 4	36	0 6
22	MAGNIFICUS	hA.	S.	10 to 4	36	0 6
23	AQUILEGIA.					
24	MIXED	hP.	A.S.	7 to 10	24	0 3
25	ASTERS.					
26	NEW GLOBE FLOWERED	hhA.	A.S.	10 to 1	12	0 6
27	NEW DWARF BOUQUET, 8 inches high	hhA.	A.S.	10 to 1	8	0 6
28	PERFECTION (<i>Benary's improved</i>)	hhA.	A.S.	10 to 1	12	0 6
29	QUILLED GERMAN, various	hhA.	A.S.	10 to 1	12	0 6
30	PYRAMIDAL-FLOWERED NEW DWARF, a new strain of this beautiful flower, in all colours, suitable for pots	hhA.	A.S.	10 to 1	6	0 6
31	AURICULA. An old English favourite.					
32	CHOICE MIXED	hP.	A.S.	6 to 9	6	0 6
33	ANEMONE. A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; it requires soft soil, well drained.					
34	MIXED	hP.	A.S.	7 to 9	12	0 6
35	ANTIRRHINUM. Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spikes of flowers. The <i>Tom Thumb</i> varieties are very fine.					
36	MAJUS, tall, various	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 3
37	BRILLIANT, scarlet, golden, and white	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 3
38	DELILA, carmine, white throat	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 3
39	GALATHEE, crimson	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 3
40	PICTURATUM	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 6
41	TOM THUMB VARIETIES	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	12	0 3

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ASTER, QUILLED GERMAN.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.



ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.



AMARANTHUS, FEATHERED.



AMARANTHUS, GLOBE.



BALSAM, CAMELLIA-FLOWERED.



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	ANAGALLIS.					s. d.
30	PHILLIPSII, large blue.....	hP.	A.S.	9 to 4	6	0 3
31	GRANDIFLORA GARIBALDI, crimson	hP.	A.S.	9 to 4	6	0 3
	BALSAM. Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain; with beautiful form and colours. The Solferino is of a perfect form and the colours are quite new; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted.					
32	CARNATION, striped	hhA.	S.	10 to 4	15	0 3
33	SOLFERINO.....	hhA.	S.	10 to 4	15	0 3
34	CAMELLIA FLOWERED.....	hhA.	S.	10 to 4	15	0 3
35	CHOICE MIXED	hhA.	S.	10 to 4	15	0 3
36	NEW SCARLET FLOWERED. Flower 1½ inches in diameter; very brilliant and showy	hhA.	S.	10 to 4	15	1 6
	BARTONIA AUREA.					
37	YELLOW	hA.	A.S.	10 to 3	18	0 3
	BEGONIA.					
38	TUBEROUS ROOTED. Fine decorative plant, very handsome, and easily cultivated	tP.	A.S.	12 to 6	18	1 0
	BELLIS. Old favourite, of easy culture; should be sown early so as to flower in spring; will not stand our summer without shade.					
39	PERENNIS (<i>Double Daisy</i>).....	hP.	A.S.	8 to 11	4	0 6
	BRACHYCOME. (<i>Swan River Daisy</i>). Very hardy, and stands dry weather well; pretty little annual, and well worth a place; sow in Spring or Autumn.					
40	IBERIDIFOLIA, blue	hA.	A.S.	8 to 11	6	0 3
41	white	hA.	A.S.	8 to 11	6	0 3
	BROWALLIA. Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms; should be sown early.					
42	ALATA CÆRULEA, blue	hA.	S.	8 to 11	15	0 3
43	ALBA, white	hA.	S.	8 to 11	15	0 3
44	ROEHLII. This variety is double the size of other varieties; it flowers in great profusion during the entire season.....	hA.	S.	8 to 11	15	1 0
	CALCÆOLARIA.					
45	MIXED, finest strain	tP.	A.S.	9 to 2	18	1 0
46	SHRUBBY, large flowered	tP.	A.S.	9 to 2	12	1 0
47	TIGRINA PUMILA COMPACTA, very compact; flowers finely marked and spotted.....	tP.	A.S.	9 to 2	12	1 0
48	THOMSON'S DALKEITH PARK STRAIN.....	tP.	A.S.	9 to 2	18	1 0
	CALANDRINIA. Fine flowering plants; will grow in any soil; of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.					
49	DISCOLOR, rose lilac	hA.	A.S.	10 to 3	12	0 3
50	UMBELLATA, rose	hA.	A.S.	10 to 3	12	0 3
	CALLIOPSIS. This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in Autumn or Spring.					
51	DRUMMONDII, yellow, crimson centre	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	18	0 3
52	ATROPURPUREA, rich crimson purple	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	24	0 3
	CALENDULA OFFICINALIS (Fl. Pl.),					
53	METEOR, a new Marigold, light golden yellow	hA.	S.	9 to 6	12	0 6
	CANDYTUFT. The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden.					
54	PURPLE	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	12	0 3
55	WHITE, large flowered	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	12	0 3
56	CARMINE, a beautiful distinct variety; flowers a mass of vivid carmine	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	6	0 6
57	TOM THUMB, pure white	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	6	0 6
58	WHITE ROCKET	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	12	0 3
59	NEW CREAMY WHITE (<i>Iberis albidia</i>)	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	12	0 6
60	DWARF CRIMSON	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	12	0 3
61	PERENNIAL (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>)	hP.	A.S.	9 to 3	8	0 6
	CAMPANULA (<i>Canterbury Bells</i>). This is one of the finest strains of the favourite Canterbury Bells, the colours being very distinct, and flowers of fine form.					
62	DOUBLE BLUE	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	24	0 3
63	DOUBLE WHITE	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	24	0 3
64	DOUBLE ROSE	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	24	0 3
65	CALYCANthemA	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	24	0 3
66	MACROSTYLA, handsome violet	hP.	A.	10 to 4	18	0 6
67	MEDIUM STRIATA, the flowers of this variety are white, streaked with violet..	hP.	A.	10 to 4	18	0 6
	CINERARIA. A most elegant and well-known bush-house plant.					
68	CHOICEST MIXED, dwarf strain	tP.	A.	7 to 10	12	1 0
69	DOUBLE	tP.	A.	7 to 10	18	1 0
70	CINERARIA ACANTHIFOLIA, white bedding plant	hP.	S.	12	0 6	
71	MARITIMA CANDIDISSIMA, a new variety, with large white leaves	hP.	S.	12	0 6	
72	MARITIMA, fine silver foliage, much used for carpet gardening	hP.	S.	9	0 3	
73	CINERARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA, James' and Weatherill's strain	tP.	A.	7 to 10	18	1 0
	CARNATION. The first-named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.					

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CALCEOLARIA, FINEST.



COROLLA SCANDENS



CENTAUREA.



CANDYTUFT, WHITE ROCKET.



CANDYTUFT, LARGE-FLOWERED.



DIANTHUS LACINATUS.



CAMPANULA MEDIA, DOUBLE.



DELPHINIUM CASHMERIANUM.

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
CARNATION—Continued.						
74	BIZARRE AND FLAKED STRIPED, extra	hP.	A.S.	9 to 11	15	s. d. 1 0
75	DOUBLE FINEST MIXED	hP.	A.S.	9 to 11	15	1 0
76	GRENADIN, flowers brilliant, double scarlet; a good border plant.....	hP.	A.S.	9 to 11	15	1 0
77	FINEST ITALIAN	hP.	A.S.	9 to 11	15	1 0
78	PERPETUAL FLOWERING	hP.	A.S.		15	1 0
CASTILLEJA INDIVISA. A lovely annual.						
79	BRIGHT CRIMSON SCARLET.....	hhA.	S.	9 to 12	18	1 0
CHRYSANTHEMUM. These varieties are strong growers, hardy, and very showy.						
80	BURRIGI, annual variety	hA.	S.	9 to 3	12	0 3
81	TRICOLOR DUNNETTII, (<i>flore pleno</i>), annual.....	hA.	S.	9 to 3	12	0 3
82	INDICUM FLORE PLENO, the perennial variety, so useful for Autumn flowering.	hP.	S.	3 to 6	24	1 0
83	CORONARIUM SULPHUREUM FLORE PLENO.....	hA.	S.	9 to 3	15	0 6
84	POMPONE, varieties	hP.	S.	3 to 6	18	1 0
CELOSIA (<i>Cockscomb</i>). This is too well known to require description; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.						
85	DWARF CRIMSON	hhA.	S.	11 to 4	18	0 6
86	CRIMSON FEATHERED.....	hhA.	S.	11 to 1	12	0 6
87	CARTER'S EMPRESS COCKSCOMB. A very fine variety, extremely double, colour bright crimson.....	hhA.	S.	11 to 4	12	0 6
CENTAUREA (<i>Cornflower</i>). This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during Winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours—blue, white, rose, &c.; though in Winter and Spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.						
88	CYANUS, dark red	hA.	A.S.	8 to 6	12	0 3
89	BLUE	hA.	A.S.	8 to 6	12	0 3
90	MIXED.....	hA.	A.S.	8 to 6	12	0 3
91	WHITE.....	hA.	A.S.	8 to 6	12	0 3
92	MOSCHATA CERULEA	hA.	A.S.	8 to 6	24	0 3
93	— ATROPURPUREA	hA.	A.S.	8 to 6	24	0 3
94	— ALBA	hA.	A.S.	8 to 6	24	0 3
CENTRANTHUS. A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite.						
95	MACROSIPHON, pink	hA.	S.	8 to 11	12	0 3
CLARKIA.						
96	ELEGANS, purplish rose	hA.	A.S.	8 to 3	18	0 3
97	— FLORE PLENO, rose.....	hA.	A.S.	8 to 3	18	0 3
CLINTONIA. Charming little plant for edging, pots, or rockeries; the seed should be sown in boxes and transplanted, being very fine.						
98	PULCHELLA, blue with yellow centre	hA.	S.	10 to 2	6	0 3
COBÆA.						
99	SCANDENS, the most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; it is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during Autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during Winter, and planted out in early Spring.....	tP.	A.S.	8 to 2	72	0 6
COLLINSIA. A pretty little tribe of free blooming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in Autumn.						
100	BICOLOR, lilac and white	hA.	A.S.	8 to 2	12	0 3
CONVOLVULUS. Charming free blooming plants. A bed of the Minor variety is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass Major and its varieties: its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.						
101	MINOR, mixed	hA.	S.	9 to 3	12	0 3
102	— new rose. A charming annual, with golden bands	hA.	S.	9 to 3	12	0 6
103	MAJOR, mixed	hA.	S.	9 to 3	120	0 3
104	MAURITANICUS. Very pretty variety, suitable for hanging baskets	hhP.	S.	9 to 5		0 6
CYCLAMEN. A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.						
105	PERSICUM, various	hP.	A.S.	7 to 10	6	0 6
106	GIGANTEUM. Fine form, and a very free flowering variety	hP.	A.S.	7 to 10	6	1 0
CLIANTHUS. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.						
107	DAMPIERII (<i>Desert Pea</i>)	hh.	A.S.	7 to 4		1 0
108	PUNICEUS	hh.	A.S.	7 to 4	72	0 6
109	COWSLIP (<i>Primula veris</i>)	hP.	A.S.	7 to 10	9	0 6
DAISY. This Daisy is of unusual size, and very double, with dark rose-coloured flowers. Owing to the length and stiffness of its flower stalks, it is very valuable for bouquets.						
110	LONGFELLOW	hP.	A.S.	8 to 11	4	1 0
	DOUBLE. (<i>See Bellis perennis</i>).					

Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.



DAHLIA, SINGLE.



DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE).



DAISY, DOUBLE.



DIANTHUS—"EASTERN QUEEN" AND "CRIMSON BELLE."



GODETIA, "DUCHESS OF ALBANY."

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	DAHLIA. This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single; however, the above are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.					s. d.
111	FINEST VARIETIES, large flowered	hP.	A.S.	10 to 3	36	0 6
112	POMPONE	hP.	A.S.	10 to 3	18	0 6
113	NEW SINGLE VARIETIES. This new class of Dahlias is largely used for bedding and decorative purposes. They are easily raised from seed. The flowers are star-shaped and of very brilliant colours.					1 0
	DIANTHUS. The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season.					
114	HEDDEWEGH, various	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	12	0 3
115	— flore pleno	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	12	0 3
116	LACINATUS, various. Large fringed variety	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	12	0 3
117	CHINENSIS, (Indian Pink)	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	9	0 3
118	EASTERN QUEEN	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	9	0 3
119	CRIMSON BELL	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	9	0 3
120	BARBATUS (Sweet William), various	hA.	A.S.	9 to 12	12	0 3
121	AURICULA-EYED (Sweet William)	nA.	A.S.	9 to 12	12	0 3
	DELPHINIUM.					
122	CANDELABRUM	hA.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 6
123	CASHMERIANUM, a new very fine dark blue variety	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	1 0
	DIGITALIS (Foxglove). A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens.					
124	GLOXINIODES	hP.	A.S.	8 to 11	36	0 3
125	IVERY'S FINE SPOTTED VARIETIES	hP.	A.S.	8 to 11	36	0 6
	DOLICHOS. A quick growing climber, bearing small, red, pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; capital for covering an old wall or fence.					
126	LIGNOSUS	hP.	A.S.	10 to 12	240	0 3
	ERIGERON.					
127	AURANTIACUS, bright orange flowers	hP.	S.	10 to 2	10	0 6
	ESCHSCHOLTZIA. This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.					
128	CALIFORNICA, yellow	hA.	A.S.	8 to 4	9	0 3
129	— ALBA PLENA, a beautiful double white Eschscholtzia	hA.	A.S.	8 to 4	9	0 6
130	CROCEA, deep yellow	hA.	A.S.	8 to 4	9	0 3
131	MANDARIN, beautiful distinct variety; very showy and handsome	hA.	A.S.	8 to 4	9	0 6
132	NEW DOUBLE, is quite as hardy as the common variety, and blooms profusely ..	nA.	A.S.	8 to 4	9	0 6
133	EVERLASTING PEA (<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>). This variety is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, however	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	60	0 6
	FORGET-ME-NOT. (See <i>Myosotis</i> .)					
	GAILLARDIA. A most hardy plant, blooms throughout the Summer in the driest soil; very attractive. Sow in Autumn.					
134	PICTA	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 3
135	— LORENZIANA, flowers pale yellow, and deep crimson	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 6
136	— AURORA BOREALIS	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	18	0 6
	GILIA. Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or bed; flowers small, but produced in great profusion.					
137	TRICOLOR	hA.	A.S.	10 to 1	9	0 3
	COMPHRENA.					
138	GLOBOSA (<i>Globe Amaranthus</i>), purple	hA.	S.	10 to 5	18	0 3
139	— GOLDEN YELLOW	hA.	S.	10 to 5	18	0 6
	GLOXINIA. One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed; a gentle frame heat is necessary; many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful.					
140	GRANDIFLORA CRASSIFOLIA ERECTA. A very distinct beautiful species	tP.	S.	9 to 11	9	1 0
	GODETIA. A pretty tribe, but, like the <i>Clarkia</i> , will not stand our hot summer; they should, therefore, be sown during Autumn.					
141	RUBICUNDA	hA.	A.S.	10 to 12	21	0 3
142	— SPLENDENS. Very double; purple blotch on each petal	hA.	A.S.	10 to 12	12	0 3
143	DUCHESS OF ALBANY. A superb variety; striking brilliant appearance ..	hA.	A.S.	10 to 12	12	0 6
144	LADY ALBEMARLE. Carmine crimson; flowers very large, 4 inches across ..	hA.	A.S.	10 to 12	12	0 6
	GERANIUMS. (See <i>Pelargoniums</i> .)					
145	GLADIOLUS. This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raised seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	36	0 6
	GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM.					
146	EDELWEISS. A charming Alpine plant	hP.	S.	8 to 12	12	1 0
	HELICHRYSUM. Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy, and free-blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two feet and a half to three feet high, suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.					

Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.



GAILLARDIA PICTA (AURORA BOREALIS).



GLOXINIA.



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM ROSEUM.



HOLLYHOCK.



HELIOTROPE

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	HELICHRYSUM—Continued.					s. d.
147	COMPOSITUM MAXIMUM ATROSANGUINEA	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30	0 3
148	BRACTEATUM, yellow	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30	0 3
149	MACRANTHUM, pink	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30	0 3
150	MONSTROSUM ROSEUM. A delicate rose-coloured Everlasting	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30	0 6
151	PURE WHITE	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	30	0 3
	HELIANTHUS. The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size.					
152	ARGOPHYLLUS	h.A.	S.	11 to 4	60	0 3
153	CALIFORNICUS, fl. pl.	h.A.	S.	11 to 4	60	0 3
154	GLOBOSUS PISTULOSUS. A very ornamental form of the Sunflower	h.A.	S.	11 to 4	48	0 3
	HELIOTROPIUM. A favourite flower, which requires considerable care to produce it from seed. A little frame heat will be of great service.					
155	PERUVIANUM (<i>Heliotrope</i>)	t.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	36	0 6
	HIBISCUS					
156	AFRICANUS, cream coloured	h.A.	S.	10 to 2	18	0 3
	HOLLYHOCK. This noble plant possesses spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers, some three feet of their length: it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in Autumn.					
157	CHOICE MIXED	t.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	72	0 6
158	EXTRA CHOICE, show varieties	t.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	72	1 0
	HUMEA. A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet in height, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.					
159	ELEGANS	h.B.	S.	11 to 4	72	0 3
160	— ALBA, a white variety, very elegant in growth, and free flowering, the pure white flowers contrasting finely with the dark green foliage	h.B.	S.	11 to 4	60	0 6
	HEARTSEASE. (<i>See Pansy.</i>)					
	IBERIS (<i>Candytuft</i>). A beautiful free flowering variety of this favourite flower, quite distinct.					
161	GIBRALTICA, flowers of a pure pink and white, and extra large	h.A.	S.	9 to 3	9	1 0
	ICE PLANT. (<i>See Mesembryanthemum.</i>)					
	JACOBEE (or <i>Senecio</i>). A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the Cineraria in flower and profusion of bloom; it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in Autumn, and transplant.					
162	EXTRA DOUBLE WHITE	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	12	0 3
163	DARK CRIMSON	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	12	0 3
164	DWARF BLUE	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	12	0 3
	IPOMEA. A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful.					
165	hederacea superba	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	120	0 3
166	limbata elegantissima	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	120	0 3
167	quamoelut, scarlet, small handsome foliage	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	120	0 3
168	quamoelut hederæfolia (ivy leaved), an elegant climber; flowers scarlet..	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 4	60	0 6
169	learii, a beautiful creeper	h.P.	S.	10 to 4	120	1 0
	IPOMOPSIS. An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet, does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.					
170	ELEGANS	t.B.	A.S.	11 to 2	36	0 3
	KAULFUSSIA. Rather pretty dwarf-growing annual, with daisy-like flowers.					
171	amelloides	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 2	6	0 3
	LANTANA. A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of Verbena-like flowers.					
172	MIXED FRENCH VARIETIES	h.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	12	0 6
	LARKSPUR. One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six to eight inches in length; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers.					
173	DWARF ROCKET DOUBLE	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 3
174	PURE WHITE DOUBLE BRANCHING	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	24	0 3
175	DWARF STOCK, FLOWERED	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 3
176	RANUNCULUS, FLOWERED, violet; a new and distinct variety	h.A.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 6
	LAVATERA. Showy plant for beds; green and white.					
177	arborea variegata	h.A.	S.		18	0 6
	LEPTOSIPHON. A pretty little delicate annual; wants sowing early, and in a sheltered position, if possible.					
178	androsaceus	h.A.	S.	10 to 2	6	0 3
179	NEW FRENCH HYBRID	h.A.	S.	10 to 2	6	0 3
	LIMNANTHUS. Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to <i>Nemophila</i> ; slightly fragrant.					
180	grandiflorus	h.A.	A.S.	10 to 2	6	0 3
	LINARIA. One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for spring flowering; has tall spikes of <i>Lobelia</i> -like flowers.					
181	bipartita splendida	h.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 3
182	striata	h.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 3



LARKSPUR.



MYOSOTIS AZORICA.



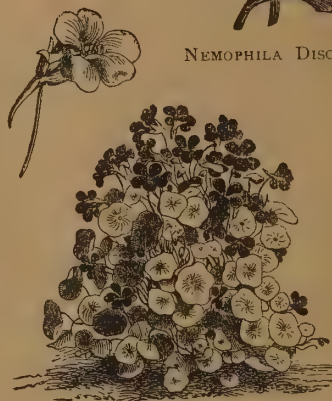
MARVEL OF PERU.



NEMOPHILA DISCOIDALIS.



MARIGOLD (DWARF), FRENCH.



NASTURTium.

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	LOBELIA. A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful free blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant—good for edgings					s. d.
183	SPECIOSA ERECTA	hA.	A.S.	10 to 4	6	0 6
184	RAMOSA	hA.	A.S.	10 to 4	6	0 6
185	WHITE PERFECTION	hA.	A.S.	10 to 4	6	0 6
186	PAXTONIANA	hA.	A.S.	10 to 4	6	0 6
187	DWARF DOUBLE, magnificent bedder	hA.	S.	10 to 4	6	0 6
188	CRYSTAL PALACE, fine dark blue	hA.	S.	10 to 4	6	0 6
	LOPHOSPERMUM. Handsome climber.					
189	SCANDENS	hP.	A.S.	10 to 5	120	0 6
190	LOVE LIES BLEEDING (<i>Amaranthus</i>)	hA.	A.S.	10 to 4	36	0 3
	LUPINS.					
191	LARGE BLUE	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	36	0 3
192	WHITE	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	36	0 3
193	ROSE	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	36	0 3
194	YELLOW	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	24	0 3
	LUPINUS. Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of Lupinus, such as Nanus, are but a few inches.					
195	HARTWEGII HYBRIDUS	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	24	0 3
196	DUNNETTII SUPERBUS	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	24	0 3
197	MUTABILIS CRUICKSHANKII	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	36	0 3
198	NANUS (very dwarf, 6 inches)	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	6	0 3
	LYCHNIS. A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. Chalcedonica is a brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, and is very attractive.					
199	CHALCEDONICA	hP.	A.S.	8 to 11	24	0 3
	LATHYRUS ODORATUS (<i>Sweet Pea</i>).					
200	FINEST MIXED	hA.	A.S.	10 to 1	24	0 3
201	WHITE	hA.	A.S.	10 to 1	24	0 3
202	SCARLET (<i>Invincible</i>)	hA.	A.S.	10 to 1	24	0 3
203	BUTTERFLY, white, laced with lavender; a superb variety	hA.	A.S.	10 to 1	24	0 6
204	VIOLET QUEEN, beautiful light mauve, dwarf, and fine form	hA.	A.S.	10 to 1	24	0 6
	LINUM. Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand twelve inches apart; seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing.					
205	GRANDIFLORUM COCCINEUM, brilliant scarlet	hA.	S.	8 to 4	12	0 3
206	MANDEVILLEA. A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best.					
	SUAVEOLENS	tP.	A.S.	8 to 10	240	0 6
	MARIGOLD. A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and striking colours; the French has beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-coloured flowers, and very effective.					
207	FRENCH DWARF	hA.	S.	9 to 4	18	9 3
208	FRENCH YELLOW	hA.	S.	9 to 4	12	0 3
209	AFRICAN ORANGE	hA.	S.	9 to 4	18	0 3
210	LEMON	hA.	S.	9 to 4	18	0 3
	MATHIOLA. Evening scented stock.					
211	BICORNIS	hA.	S.	8 to 12	18	0 3
	MEDEOLA. A very handsome climbing plant, the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, &c., as it can be used either to climb or droop as required, flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing.					
212	ASPARAGOIDES	hP.	S.	10 to 4	48	0 6
	MIRABILIS. A very hardy and showy annual, free blooming, and adapts itself to any soil.					
213	JALAPA (<i>Marvel of Peru</i>)	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	24	0 3
214	GOLD-STRIPED	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	24	0 3
	MAURANDYA. This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green color.					
215	BARCLAYANA, purple	tP.	A.S.	10 to 5	120	0 6
216	ALBA	tP.	A.S.	10 to 5	120	0 6
217	ROSEA	tP.	A.S.	10 to 5	120	0 6
	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. The second is prized for its foliage, which is covered as it were with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice. The latter is a pretty variegated variety of the Ice Plant, very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers.					
218	TRICOLOR, pink, purple centre	hA.	S.	11 to 4	6	0 3
219	— CRYSTALLINUM (<i>Ice Plant</i>)	hA.	S.	11 to 4	6	0 3
220	CORDIFOLIUM, variegatum	hA.	S.	11 to 4	6	0 6
	MATRICARIA. Splendid perennial, pure white flowers, free bloomer.					
221	EXIMIA	hP.	A.S.	9 to 4	10	0 3
	MIMULUS.					
222	PUNCTATUS, spotted, mixed	tP.	A.S.	9 to 5	12	0 6



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PANSY, CHOICE STAINED.



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.



PETUNIA HYBRIDA, DOUBLE.



PORTULACA, DOUBLE.



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
MIMULUS—Continued.						
223	TIGRINUS, double	tP.	A.S.	9 to 5	12	s. d. 0 6
224	NOBILIS, a fine dwarf double variety	tP.	S.	9 to 5	12	0 6
225	ROSEUS SUPERBUS, magnificent distinct variety; bright rose colour	tP.	S.	9 to 5	12	0 6
226	MOSCHATUS (<i>Musk</i>)	tP.	A.S.	9 to 5	6	0 6
MIGNONETTE.						
227	COMMON	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	9	0 3
228	LARGE FLOWERED	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 3
229	PARSONS' NEW WHITE	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 3
230	CRIMSON FLOWERED GIANT	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	12	0 3
231	MILES' HYBRID SPIRAL. This variety is superior to any other in cultivation, its habit being dwarf, and branching with spikes from 8 to 14 inches long; it is well adapted for cutting	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	9	0 6
232	MACHET. Admirably adapted for pot culture; of dwarf and vigorous habit, and furnished with very thick dark green leaves, with massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	9	1 0
233	GOLDEN QUEEN. Fine pot plant of pyramidal habit	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	9	1 0
234	PYRAMIDAL	hA.	A.S.	9 to 6	15	0 3
MYOSOTIS.						
235	PALUSTRIS (<i>Forget-me-not</i>). This charming plant should be sown in Autumn, when it will bloom profusely during Spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	6	0 6
236	AZORICA	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	12	0 6
237	SYLVATICA COMPACTA AUREA. A new golden-leaved variety of Forget-me-not; flowers clear bright blue colour	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	6	1 0
238	ELEGANTISSIMA. Very compact; colours, white, blue, and rose	hP.	A.S.	8 to 4	6	0 6
NASTURTIUM. The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied, that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.						
239	TOM THUMB, crimson	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
240	" scarlet	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
241	" beauty	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
242	" yellow	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
243	" pearl	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
244	" King of Tom Thumbs	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
245	" Golden King	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
246	" rose	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	9	0 3
247	TALL, mixed	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	72	0 3
248	— spitting, dazzling red colour	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	72	0 3
249	— Regelianum, purple violet	hA.	A.S.	10 to 5	72	0 3
NICOTIANA.						
250	AFFINIS. A very desirable novelty	hA.	S.	10 to 5	36	0 6
NIEREMBERGIA.						
251	GRACILIS	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	0 3
NIGELLA.						
252	DAMASCENA, pure white	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	0 3
NEMOPHILA.						
253	INSIGNIS	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	0 3
254	ATOMARIA	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	0 3
255	DISCOIDALIS	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	0 3
256	INSIGNIS MARGINATA	hA.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	0 3
257	NERTEA DEPRESSA. Charming miniature plant	hP.	S.	3	3	0 6
OXALIS. A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers and good foliage.						
258	ROSEA	hP.	A.S.	6 to 9	6	0 3
OXYURA. A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.						
259	CHRYSANTHEMOIDES	hA.	A.S.	6 to 9	12	0 3
PEONY.						
260	mixed	hP.	S.	9 to 3	18	1 0
PETUNIA. A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in Spring will bloom during Summer and Autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers.						
261	LARGE FLOWERED, striped	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	0 6
262	HYBRIDUS INTUS AUREA. Yellow throated Petunia. This new class of Petunias has large and beautifully veined flowers, with deep yellow throat, suitable either for border or pot culture	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	1 6
263	CARNATION, striped	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	0 6
264	GRANDIFLORA (fl. pl.), marginata. A fine double-flowered variety of Petunia.	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	1 6
265	CHOICE MIXED	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	0 6
266	HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. Forms a compact bush 5 to 8 inches high	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	1 0
267	CHOICE MIXED DOUBLE	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	1 0



PANSY—LARGE FLOWERING.



PRIMULA SINENSIS.



SENSITIVE PLANT.



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.



SWEET WILLIAM.



STOCK, BROMPTON.



WALLFLOWER.

❖ Vegetable and Flower Seed Novelties ❖

1886.

ANY VARIETY NOT IN THESE LISTS, BEING OFFERED IN THE COLONIES, MAY BE HAD IF ORDERED, BUT WE HAVE LISTED THOSE OF PROVED MERIT ONLY.

NOVELTIES OF LAST AND PREVIOUS YEARS ARE NOW TO BE FOUND IN GENERAL LIST.

BEET.—ANDERSON'S BLOOD RED.

This distinct fine Red Beet is remarkable for the intensity of its colour and for its handsome shape and fine size. Its flavour is particularly good, and after carefully trying this acquisition to our list of vegetables, we can safely recommend it to our customers who should try it. Price, 1s. per packet.

CABBAGE.—ANDERSON'S IMPROVED ST. JOHN'S DAY.

This favourite Cabbage is perhaps the most largely grown of all the varieties, and deservedly so, as it is certainly a most useful sort, and the very best for summer and autumn crop. We have been induced to have a select lot of seed raised, and we offer it this season for the first time, as **Anderson's Select Stock**. It will be found a great improvement on the old variety, being larger and more compact, with less loose leaves and more heart. Price, 1s. per packet.

CAULIFLOWER.—NEALE'S DWARF MAMMOTH.

A new Dwarf Cauliflower, of great merit. It is very firm and large, with heads beautifully white; it is a great favourite as producing a succession through autumn and winter, early, and stands drought well. We can strongly recommend it. Price, 1s. per packet.

PEA.—PRINCE OF WALES.

A fine new variety of Pea, same height as Yorkshire Hero,—it is very prolific, bearing abundantly. Pods large, and well filled; the ripe seed is wrinkled, and of a golden colour. Price, 1s. per packet.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES.—Continued.

LETTUCE.—BUTTERCUP.

This new Cabbage Lettuce is a very distinct variety, remarkable for its beauty of foliage, and is remarkably tender and delicate of flavour; it can be grown either for winter or summer use. The heads are very solid and large, with leaves of a bright citron colour. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

NEW FORAGE PLANTS.

PANICUM SPECTABILIS.

(*Evergreen Millet Grass, and Johnson Grass.*)

This forage plant, very largely grown in S. America, is now being much enquired after here, it is said to be the most useful of all fodder plants; its adaptability to all sorts of soil and climate, and its resistance to drought, must make it a favourite upon our large stations. Autumn and towards winter is the best time to sow the seed, 10 to 15 lb. per acre being sufficient, covered lightly. Price, 5s. per lb.

SETARIA GERMANICA.

(*Hungarian Millet.*)

This valuable fodder plant, sent out for the first time in quantity by us last season, has been largely grown, and is now in great demand; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and is much relished by stock as a green food; they seem to prefer it to all other grasses. The late severe drought of 1885 must have taught our large Station holders how important it is to grow some fodder plants which will resist drought and give a good supply of herbage to stock. We believe the *Setaria Germanica* to be the very best forage plant cultivated, and would strongly recommend all our clients who have Stations to try it. Price, 1s. per lb.

FLOWER SEEDS.

NOVELTIES OF LAST AND PREVIOUS YEARS, WHICH HAVE MERITED GENERAL APPROVAL, ARE NOW CLASSIFIED
IN THE GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

ACROLINIUM ALBUM, FLORE PLENO.—A splendid new white everlasting, and a companion to the double rose coloured variety sent out for the first time a few years ago; it differs only in colour, this being a pure white. Price, 1s. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA STRIATA.—A clearly striped Calceolaria, is a great novelty, and offers a pleasing deviation from those at present grown, being very like the Bizarre Carnations. It is worthy of remark that in plants of the true type both the flower buds and the seed pods are striped. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM DELICATUM.—A lovely variety of this favourite flower; petals of great substance and of snowy whiteness, the base being a delicate rose pink, and differing in this respect from any other variety makes it quite distinct. This variety is very floriferous and the foliage beautifully marbled; it is undoubtedly the grandest Cyclamen yet sent out. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII—BRILLIANT.—A new charming dwarf variety, with extremely large flowers, of an intense brilliant crimson colour. Price, 1s. per packet.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA, STELLATA SPLENDENS.—The centre of the vivid crimson flowers of this beautiful Phlox is occupied by a clearly defined pure white star, making it very distinct and by far the most effective of all the large flowered Phloxes. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.—"RUBY QUEEN."—This Primula is without doubt the finest of its colour yet raised; its large deep blood-red or ruby coloured flowers, with fine yellow eyes, are well raised above its dark green leaves; the trusses are large and stout, in fact the whole habit of the plant is perfect. We can recommend it with great confidence as a novelty of rare value. Price, 2s. 6d. per packet.

Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Continued.

RHODANTHE MACULATA, FLORE PLENO.—This new and very pretty everlasting attains about a foot in height, and is of a bushy habit of growth; its double rosy-carmine blossoms are produced in great profusion on graceful delicate stalks, and lend to the plants a very charming appearance. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

STATICE SUWOROWI.—The branching flower spikes of this pretty annual are of a very bright rose, shaded with crimson, and as each plant produces from 10 to 15 of these, measuring from a foot to 18 inches in length, they form most striking objects. Price, 1s. per packet.

SESBANIA GRANDIFLORA.—This beautiful plant, introduced from Western Australia, belongs to the "Leguminosæ," and is one of the largest species known. The gigantic and magnificent white flowers of this attractive plant are produced in axillary racemes, each raceme has usually four of its immense flowers, which are each about 3 inches long. It is one of the best novelties of the season. Price, 2s. 6d. per packet.

STOCK—TEN WEEK—"SNOWFLAKE."—In habit this stock resembles the Dwarf Pyramidal race, producing a vigorous main spike of uncommonly large and very double snow-white flowers, and when fully developed also numerous flowering side shoots. The easiest stock grown. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

SWEET PEA—"QUEEN OF THE ISLES."—Very distinct and handsome. A beautiful vivid scarlet, flushed and mottled with white, wings flaked and margined with rosy-purple. Price, 1s. per packet.

WAHLENBERGIA GRANDIFLORA NANA.—This charming variety of the large blooming Bell Flower is but 10 inches in height, a third of the height of the typical species; very dark blue flowers, and the plant has a stiff bushy habit. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
PETUNIA—Continued.						
268	HYBRIDA ROBUSTA (fl. pl.) A very distinct variety, about 1 foot high	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	s. d. 1 6
269	INIMITABLE, a new strain, saved from choicest double flowers.....	tP.	A.S.	9 to 3	18	1 0
PAPAVER. The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. Papaver somniferum is a large single white flower, grown for opium.						
270	SOMNIFERUM (<i>Opium Poppy</i>)	hA.	S.	9 to 11	24	0 3
271	POPPY, double French	hA.	S.	9 to 11	12	0 3
272	POPPY, ranunculus-flowered	hA.	S.	9 to 11	12	0 3
PASSIFLORA (Passion Fruit).						
273	EDULIS	hP.	A.S.	10 to 12	120	0 6
PHLOX. There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend; some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling.						
274	DRUMMONDII alba	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	0 3
275	— dark purple	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	0 3
276	— scarlet	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	0 3
277	— red, white striped	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	0 3
278	— alba oculata superba. Bears immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine red eye	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	0 6
279	— grandiflora vars. A new section of phloxes; round petals	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	0 6
280	— choice mixed	hA.	A.S.	9 to 5	15	0 3
281	PERENNIAL VARIETY	hP.	A.S.	9 to 5	36	0 6
PHACELIA. A highly interesting new Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of a very spreading habit. The flowers are of a beautiful rich blue.						
282	CAMPANULARIA	hA.	S.	10 to 3	12	1 0
PYRETHRUM. An ornamental foliage plant; it should be planted in the borders for effect, as during Summer its leaves are of a bright golden colour.						
283	AUREUM (Golden Feather)	hP.	S.	4 to 6	12	0 6
PELARGONIUM (Geranium). The following are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the French blotched and fancy are very beautiful.						
284	ZONALE	hP.	A.	6 to 10	18	1 0
285	LARGE FLOWERED, fine mixed	hP.	A.	6 to 10	18	1 0
286	FRENCH BLOTCHED	hP.	A.	6 to 10	18	1 0
287	FANCY VARIETIES	hP.	A.	6 to 10	18	1 0
288	TRICOLOR	hP.	A.	6 to 10	18	2 6
289	LARGE-FLOWERED REGAL, varieties	hP.	A.	6 to 10	18	2 6
PERILLA. Ornamental foliage plants; desirable for beds or ribbon borders.						
290	NANKINENSIS, crimson	hA.	S.		18	0 3
291	MACROPHYLLA, CRISPA COMPACTA, much dwarfer than the old Perilla, and very compact	hA.	S.		18	0 6
POPPY. (See Papaver.)						
PRIMULA. Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture; extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock.						
292	SINENSIS ALBA MAGNIFICA, white	tP.	A.	7 to 10	6	1 6
293	SINENSIS FIMBRIATA DO., mixed	tP.	A.	7 to 10	6	1 0
294	FRINGED FERN-LEAVED, red. The fern-leaved varieties of Primulas are very elegant, with their beautifully divided foliage and splendid large fringed flowers. The robust habit of the plant makes it a most desirable decorative plant	tP.	A.	7 to 10	6	1 6
295	FRINGED FERN-LEAVED, white	tP.	A.	7 to 10	6	1 6
296	FIMBRIATA METEOR, flowers fine form and substance; rich crimson	tP.	A.	7 to 10	6	1 6
PANSY. We have secured some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in Autumn, and planted out early in Spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.						
297	ANDERSON'S LARGE FRENCH, stained	hP.	A.S.	7 to 12	6	0 6
298	FIRST-CLASS ASSORTED	hP.	A.S.	7 to 12	6	0 3
299	ODIER'S CHOICEST STRAIN	hP.	A.S.	7 to 12	6	0 6
300	TRIMARDEAU VARIETIES, an entirely distinct and beautiful new race of Pansies. The plants are of vigorous though compact habit; each flower is marked with three large blotches or spots, and of a size hitherto quite unattained in this genus	hP.	A.S.	7 to 12	6	1 6
301	LARGE, flowering yellow, purple stained. The colour of this variety is of a beautiful yellow, and each petal is marked with a velvety purple blotch. This is a very valuable addition to the large flowering section.	hP.	A.S.	7 to 12	6	1 0
302	LORD BEACONSFIELD, deep purple violet, shaded white; very handsome	hP.	A.S.	7 to 12	6	1 6
PINK GARDEN. Choice varieties.						
303	EXTRA	hP.	A.S.	9 to 11	12	1 0
PICOTEES. We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers.						
304	FINEST MIXED	hP.	A.S.	9 to 11	12	1 0
305	PERPETUAL FLOWERED. The delicate markings and exquisite perfume of this fine strain render it very valuable for bouquets	hP.	A.S.	10 to 2	12	1 0



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
306	POLYANTHUS.					s. d.
307	MIXED	hP.	A.S.	10 to 11	6	0 6
	FLOOR'S CASTLE, gold laced, fine	hP.	A.S.	10 to 11	6	1 6
308	PENTSTEMON. A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine					
309	spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant					
	as an effective bedder.					
	VARIOUS.....	hP.	A.S.	6 to 3	18	0 6
	COBEA. Flowers two inches long, white, shaded with blue.....	hP.	A.S.	6 to 3	18	0 6
	PORTULACA. A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and					
	flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most					
	striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.					
310	STRIATA	hH.	A.S.	10 to 2	6	0 3
311	AUREA	hH.	A.S.	10 to 2	6	0 3
312	GRANDIFLORA, double	hH.	A.S.	10 to 2	6	0 6
	RODANTHE. One of the choicest of the early flowering Everlastings; we					
	cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden. Maculata					
	is particularly beautiful for bouquets.					
313	MACULATA	hH.	S.	10 to 2	12	0 3
314	MANGLESII MAJOR	hH.	S.	10 to 2	12	0 3
315	— fl. pleno, (<i>Prince Bismarck</i>)	hH.	S.	10 to 2	12	1 0
	ROCKET. Very pleasing early Spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer, with					
	delicious fragrant flowers; commonly called Dames' Violet.					
316	SWEET (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	hP.	A.S.	7 to 10	36	0 3
	SALPIGLOSIS. Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately					
	veined and mottled; blossoms very desirable; like a rich, light soil.					
317	AUREA MARGINATA	hH.	S.	11 to 3	18	0 3
318	LENOBLE, scarlet.....	hH.	S.	11 to 13	18	0 3
	SALVIA.					
319	REMERIA, dwarf, scarlet	hA.	S.	9 to 4	12	0 6
320	PATENS. One of the brightest blue-flowered plants. Very beautiful.....	tP.	A.S.	10 to 2	24	1 0
	SAPONARIA. A free-blooming dwarf annual, producing masses of minute,					
	cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.					
321	CALABRICA	hA.	A.S.	10 to 3	6	0 3
	SCHIZANTHUS. A very interesting tribe of hardy annuals, requiring a					
	sheltered situation: they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands					
	of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.					
322	GRAHAMII	hH.	A.S.	10 to 12	24	0 3
323	GRANDIFLORUS OCULATA	hH.	A.S.	10 to 12	24	0 3
324	FINATA	hH.	A.S.	10 to 12	24	0 3
325	PYRAMIDALIS (<i>Tom Thumb</i>). This plant forms a beautiful pyramid of most					
	symmetrical growth, about ten inches in height; it has purple flowers					
	with black centres	hH.	A.S.	10 to 12	10	0 6
	SCABIOSA. Showy, compact, and desirable plant.					
326	DWARF, double mixed	hP.	A.S.	10 to 4	18	0 3
327	SENSITIVE PLANT (<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i>). A tender annual, curious from					
	the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name ..	hH.	S.	10 to 12	18	0 6
	SILENE.					
328	NANA COMPACTA ROSEA, fl. pl. This is the first double-dwarf Silene sent out.					
329	It is of remarkable dwarf habit; the flowers are very double, and					
	produced in great abundance	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 6
	PENDULA (Catchfly)	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 3
	SOLANUM.					
330	HYBRIDUM ("Empress")—Fine decorative plant, laden with coral red					
	berries	hA.	A.S.			0 6
331	WEATHERILL HYBRIDS	hA.	A.S.		18	0 6
	STOCKS. The Brompton Stock succeeds well in any part of our colony, but it					
	requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten weeks					
	varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully					
	perfumed. The new varieties of the intermediate stocks produce splendid					
	spikes of flowers in rich soil.					
332	DWARF BOUQUET, 10 weeks	hA.	A.S.	9 to 12	12	0 3
333	LARGE FLOWERED, 10 weeks	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 3
334	ROBUST ROCKET.....	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 3
335	PERPETUAL-FLOWERED, 10 weeks.....	hA.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 3
336	BROMPTON, scarlet.....	hB.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 3
337	— white.....	hB.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 3
338	— white, New Giant.....	hB.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 6
339	INTERMEDIATE (<i>Covent Garden scarlet</i>)	hB.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 3
340	EAST LOTHIAN, white	hB.	A.S.	9 to 11	18	0 6
	SWEET WILLIAM.					
341	DWARF, compact double	hA.	A.S.	9 to 12	12	0 3
	SANVITALIA. A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy and					
	free blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in					
	habit and form.					
342	PROCUMBENS, double	hA.	S.	10 to 2	9	0 3
	THUNBERGIA. A beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers of					
	brilliant colors, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started.					
343	CHOICE, mixed.....	hH.A.	S.	11 to 5	36	0 6

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Nc.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow.	Flower.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
344	TROPÆOLUM. One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals; yellow. PERIGRINUM, or CANARIENSIS (<i>Canary Bird Creeper</i>)	hhA.	A.S.	10 to 11	120	s. d. 0 6
345	VIRGINIAN STOCK. Very dwarf, and free-blooming, hardy and very attractive for edgings.	hA.	A.S.	9 to 12	6	0 3
346	RED	hA.	A.S.	9 to 12	6	0 3
	WHITE					
	VERBENA. One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. The separate colours are saved from some of the finest strains in cultivation.					
347	AURICULA, flowered	hB.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	0 6
348	HYBRIDA, very fine quality	hB.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	0 6
349	COCCINEA, scarlet	hB.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	0 6
350	ITALIAN, striped carnation-like	hB.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	0 6
351	CERULEA, blue	hB.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	0 6
352	HYBRIDA CANDISSIMA	hB.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	0 6
	VIOLA.					
353	ODORATA (<i>Sweet Violet</i>)	hP.	A.S.	6 to 10	6	0 6
354	REINE VICTORIA. Strong perfume, very dark, an improvement on the "Czar" variety	hP.	A.S.	6 to 10	6	1 0
	WALLFLOWER. Well-known English favourites; highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.					
355	MIXED, single	hB.	A.S.	6 to 9	12	0 3
356	DOUBLE GERMAN	hB.	A.S.	6 to 9	12	0 6
357	CLOTH OF GOLD, distinct, rich golden yellow; flowers very large	hB.	A.S.	6 to 6	12	0 6
	WHITLAVIA. One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil; flowering bright blue.					
358	GRANDIFLORA	hA.	A.S.	6 to 9	6	0 3
359	GLOXINOIDES	hA.	A.S.	6 to 9	6	0 6
	ZINNIA. One of the grandest annuals in cultivation, has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose- like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.					
360	ELEGANS, double	hA.	S.	9 to 3	18	0 3
361	WHITE, "	hA.	S.	9 to 3	18	0 3
362	HAAGEANA	hA.	S.	9 to 3	12	0 3



ZINNIA, DOUBLE

PART IV.

FLOWERING BULBS.

EVERY Garden should contain a collection of Flowering Bulbs. They are of easy cultivation, and enhance the beauty of the Flower Garden at a time when other bloom is scarce. The varieties are numerous and all beautiful; and the Gladioli form striking objects when planted in beds, either in clumps or separately. The Liliums are suited either for pot culture or for borders, and present a grand appearance with their beautifully marked and brilliant coloured blooms. The Narcissus, Ranunculus and Anemone, should all have a place in a garden of any pretensions. As the season for Bulbs is a short one, all orders should reach us during MARCH, APRIL, or MAY.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive.

ANEMONES, double mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour, 2s. 6d. per dozen, 14s. per 100.
" single mixed, all colours, a splendid assortment, 2s. per dozen, 12s. per 100.

BRUNSVIGIA.

1s. 6d. each.

We are offering two seedling varieties of this magnificent Flowering Bulb. They form a handsome crown of flowers, containing from 18 to 24 separate large blooms; the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The bulbs are unusually fine, and will flower first season.

BABIANA.

Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per dozen.

Very showy bulbs, embracing a great variety of colours, suitable for small borders.

EUCOMIS PUNCTATA.

1s. each.

This is a very handsome bulb, suitable either for Pots or Borders. The spike of flower is of great length and beautifully spotted.

HYACINTHS.

1s. each, 10s. per dozen; *named varieties.*

These magnificent plants will do well in any good soil; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes. These charming plants require a light rich soil.

HIPPEASTRUMS.

1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Many splendid varieties, embracing dark and light colours.

Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.



ANEMONE, DOUBLE.



AMARVLLIS.



AMARVLLIS.



CYCLAMEN.



ANEMONE, DOUBLE.



DOUBLE JONQUILS.

GLADIOLUS.



GROUP OF GLADIOLUS.

This magnificent family of bulbous rooted plants, so stately in appearance, and so strikingly beautiful in colour, have no equal in the flower garden, when looked upon as an effective decorative plant; which will bloom profusely with very little care.

CULTURE.—It is one of the hardiest bulbs in cultivation, suits our climate admirably, and is not peculiar to soil. To bloom it to perfection, however, we recommend the following treatment:—Select a light rich soil (if sandy so much the better), a sheltered moist situation, and a place where tying up the flower stems (which are about 3 to 4 feet high) can be attended to. In a back border, or tied to a fence, they look very handsome; however, we much prefer stout sticks driven into the ground, about a foot from the fence, and the spikes tied to them. Single specimens in the borders also look very handsome, as so charming a flower cannot be out of place. The ground should be made rich, and the bulbs planted about 3 or 4 inches deep; when above ground they may be watered with liquid manure two or three times a week; this will have a wonderful effect upon the blooms and length of spike. We also recommend that, if the weather be hot and dry, a top-dressing of manure, or other mulching, should be placed around the plant in a circle of about a foot in diameter; this will prevent evaporation, and keep the roots cool, and may be practised with great advantage throughout the summer. Gladiolus can be had in bloom all the year round, and as the bulbs increase freely, there is no reason why any careful gardener or amateur may not produce a blaze of bloom nine months out of the twelve by

successional planting. When the flower begins to fade, the leaves will assume a yellowish tinge, which is a sure indication that the bulbs are ripening and going to rest. About a fortnight after this, the stem should be cut close to the crown of the bulb, leaving a neck of about an inch only; the bulbs should then be carefully lifted (being careful to select a fine, dry day for the purpose), it will generally be found that they have doubled themselves, that is, two new bulbs will be found in place of the one planted; they will be attached to the old root or sole, which often covers a number of young bulbs, about the size of peas, which will flower the second year. These should all be carefully saved and placed with the parents in a cool, very dry, airy place to rest (all soil having been removed from the bulbs). Here they can remain from two to six months, as desired, but should never be allowed to remain out of ground after the shoots are fairly started. It will be an easy matter to make frequent plantings, so as to have a succession of bloom. May be planted from April to October.

12 CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES, 12s.

12 EXTRA CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES, 18s.

Adonis—Light cherry, carmine stains
Alma—Pale pink, feathered cerise
Angelic—Rich crimson, shaded violet and rose
Ariadne—Warm white, shaded and striped lilac, buff tinged
Artist—Salmon rose, feathered rich rose
Aurora—Rich orange scarlet, feathered violet
Berenice—Beautiful rose, violet striped
Branchleyensis—Bright deep scarlet
Calendulaceus—Rosy salmon
Challenger—Dark crimson, shaded and veined violet
Charm—Salmon pink, centre of petals striped with white
Cherub—Salmon rose, feathered and striped lake
Chieftain—Salmon crimson, shaded and veined violet
Cicely, white, marked deep magenta, and tinged with buff

Comte de Morny—Dark cherry, stained white and purple
Constance—White, shaded violet and feathered orange
Coronet—Pale pink, feathered crimson scarlet, and shaded purple and yellow
Countess—French white, striped carmine
Divinity—French white, stained lavender, straw throat
Dr. Lindley—Tender rose, bordered bright rose, blazed with carmine cherry
Emblem—Cherry, red shaded
Emily Creswick—White, suffused pale purple
Ensign—Rose feathered maroon
F. W. Creswick—White, stained violet, purple throat
Galathea—Flesh, stained orange and carmine
Garnet—Salmon shaded purple



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GLADIOLUS—*Continued.*

Grand Mogul—White, feathered purplish crimson
 Harmony—Pale rose, blotched and feathered crimson
 Hesperus—Salmon pink, feathered and flaked orange red
 Inflexible—White, marked rosy crimson and straw
 Isabella—White, shaded lavender, stained with rose, lower division
 cream shaded
 James Carter—Light orange red, white satin stain
 Jewess—Rich vermillion
 Kathleen—Satiny rose, centre of petals white striped
 Le Dante—Very fine dark rose, large white stain, new shade
 Lord Byron—Bright scarlet, stained white
 Marechal Niel—Pinkish white, shaded salmon, fine
 Mary—Brilliant yellow, orange shaded, carmine stains and stripes
 Mary Bell—Rosy peach, striped and feathered white
 Milton—White, rosy tinted, largely blazed with red
 Madame de Vatry—Sulphur white, purplish carmine stains

Moilere—Orange red, carmine striped
 Mrs. Wyatt—White, stained rosy purple
 Oberon—Salmon, shaded with purple and carmine
 Ophir—Yellow, purple stains
 Othello—Light orange red, dwarf, fine
 Penelope—Pinkish white, tinted yellow
 Pride of Chatsworth—White, striped carmine, orange throat
 Princess Alexandra—Large, white, stained rose, and striped yellow
 and carmine
 Reine Victoria—Pure white, stained carminate violet, very large
 Rosy Gem—Rose, stained and striped violet
 Sir Hercules—Cerise, white, scarlet and violet shaded
 Sunbeam—Rich velvety crimson, shaded with rose and white
 Victory—Rich salmon, feathered pink, and blotched maroon, orange
 throat

IRIS.

Spanish varieties, 6s. per dozen ; German varieties, 4s. per dozen.

This is a very showy bulb, and, from its hardiness and free-flowering habit, should form a part of every collection.

IXIAS.

3s. per dozen.

Choice varieties, including scarlet, white and yellow.

LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM (Snowflake).

3s. per dozen.

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snowdrop, and does admirably here.

LILIUMS.

1s. each.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM
 LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM
 LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM SPECIOSUM
 LILIUM LONGIFLORUM

LILIUM CANDIDUM
 LILIUM TIGRINUM (tiger lily)
 LILIUM TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO
 (A beautiful double variety of the tiger lily.)

NARCISSUS.

Bulbs, 6d. each ; 4s. per dozen.

Old favourites, highly perfumed, hardy, and very useful in the flower garden.

NARCISSUS POETICUS (Pheasant's Eye)
 (Pink and white)

CHOICE MIXED VARIETIES.

NERINE SARNIENSIS.

1s. each.

Deep Red, very beautiful.

ORNITHAGALUM (Star of Bethlehem).

6d. each.

ORNITHAGALUM ARABICUM.

ORNITHAGALUM SPLENDENS.



RANUNCULUS, DOUBLE.



SNOWFLAKE.



TULIP, DOUBLE.



SPREKELIA, FORMOSISSIMA.



TULIP, SINGLE.

POLYGONATUM VULGARE (Solomon's Seal).

1s. each.

AN OLD ENGLISH FAVOURITE.

RANUNCULUS.

2s per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

No garden is complete without a bed of these favourite flowers. They bloom very freely, and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added so much the better.

RANUNCULUS, mixed Persian, colours.

RANUNCULUS, scarlet, yellow, and black (Turban).

2s. per dozen.

RANUNCULUS, white (Turban).

4s. per dozen.

SPARAXIS.

3s. per dozen.

We have a very fine collection of the above, embracing every shade of colour, and beautifully marked. They are of very easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA (Jacobean Lily).

1s. each.

A very showy bulb, with brilliant crimson flowers.

TULIPS.

CHOICE KINDS, DOUBLE, MIXED.
6s. per dozen.

CHOICE KINDS SINGLE, MIXED.
4s. per dozen.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

4s. per dozen.

Very showy bulbs, suitable for large borders.

TRITONIAS.

2s. 6d. per dozen.

TRITONIAS, MIXED.

VALLOTTA PURPUREA.

1s. 6d. each.

A handsome flowering bulb, suitable for either pots or borders. The flower is trumpet-shaped, and of a rich orange-scarlet colour.



Seed Catalogue—*ANDERSON'S*—and Cultural Guide.



HIPPEASTRUM.



HYACINTH, DOUBLE.



HYACINTH, SINGLE.



LILIUM.



NARCISSUS.

PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT OF ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS.

PLANTING.—The manner in which this operation is performed is of much greater importance than inexperienced persons would be disposed to believe, therefore we give a few practical hints, which may be useful to our readers. In planting out Trees and Shrubs from pots, it is necessary to secure young vigorous-grown plants, if only a few inches high. All large plants should be carefully avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth and soon overtake large ones which have been stunted in their growth in pots.

To remove a plant from a pot, it is only necessary to place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling out when the pot is inverted. Having secured it in this way, turn the pot upside down, and tap the edge of the pot on the handle of the spade or any convenient ledge, and continue to do so until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. This done, remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, otherwise this is not necessary. Having previously prepared the ground by digging, it will then be necessary to make ready the holes for the reception of the plants by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it—heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, &c., and poor land should always have a good dressing of manure, so as to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated in a space of about eighteen inches in width, and in this mixture place the plant which has just been taken out of the pot, and fill in the soil around it until the surface of the ball is covered. Care must be taken to avoid deep planting, as fatal mistakes are often made in this way—a good rule is to place the plant at as nearly as possible the same depth as it stood in the pot or nursery from which it was transplanted. The soil should be made firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and the plant tied to a suitable support, after which a thorough watering should be given.

WHEN TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS from one position in the garden to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large Evergreens can only be successfully transplanted with a proportionately large ball of earth.

DECIDUOUS TREES, such as Elms, Poplars, &c., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots, and if any of these should have been broken in removal, the ends should be cut with a sharp pruning-knife.

The ground for their reception having been previously prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the required distances, and of sufficient size to admit of the roots of the trees being spread out without being cramped. Having placed the tree in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed, and throw a little fine soil over them and gently move the trees with an up and down motion, so that the roots may be embedded in the soil; then fill in around the plant, making all firm with a gentle pressure of the foot till the whole is filled up to the original level; then give a good soaking of water, so as to thoroughly saturate the ground. Deep planting is a common and very injurious mistake.

SHADING NEWLY-PLANTED SHRUBS may be practised with benefit where tea-tree or other scrub is procurable. If this is not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protection from sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

WATERING.—When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be given to reach the whole of the roots, lower and upper ones equally; unless this is done, the watering is likely to be injurious, rather than beneficial. The best time for watering plants is in the evening, the evaporation from the surface is then less than during the day; in winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally reach as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the end of the main roots. When mulch has been spread round the trees, the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

MULCHING.—The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs, or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots), any light material that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. It checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the roots situated near the surface from being scorched. It is particularly valuable in cases when planting has been done late in the season, and the young root growth not firmly established; it also prevents the surface of the soil from being baked hard, and thus allows the air to penetrate and combine with the elements of plant food, thereby hastening their decomposition, and rendering them fit for absorption by the roots. Any waste material may be used for mulching, such as damaged straw or hay, the haulm of peas and beans, well decayed manure, turf, &c., or any kind of vegetable matter in a rotten condition that will also act as a fertilizer.

PART V.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, & PLANTS.

Nursery orders should be sent in to us as early as possible in the season, to save disappointment, &c.; the trees, shrubs, &c., we catalogue can all be supplied from May to August, but we like to have all our orders in as far as possible by May 1st.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

AS this list includes trees and shrubs, whether suitable for the park, flower garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large percentage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who favour us with their orders for plants, and who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

E denotes evergreen.
D denotes deciduous.
H denotes hardiness in coldest districts.
G denotes suitable for greenhouse, as well as out of doors.
F denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as trees or shrubs.

S denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not very much colder.
V variegated, or valued for specially beautiful leafage.
 * requiring artificial warmth.

				<i>Ht. in ft. s. d.</i>
E.F.	Abelia rupestris	4	1	6
E.F.	" uniflora	2	1	6
E.F.	Abutilon boule de neige	3	1	6
F.F.	" Darwinii tasselatum	2	0	0
E.F.	" Prince of Orange	6	1	0
E.F.	" rosaeflorum	6	1	6
E.F.	" Vexillarium variegatum	12	1	6
D.H.	Acer negundo (Box Elder)	30	1	6
D.H.	" platanoides (Norway Maple)	30	1	6
D.H.	" Pseudo platanus (Sycamore or False Plane)	100	1	6
E.	Acmena elliptica (Lilypily)	20	1	6
E.	" myrtifolia	15	2	6
E.	" pendula	60	2	6
D.H.	Æsculus Hipocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	60	2	6
E.	Agave Americana	50	1	0
E.	" variegata	50	1	0
D.H.	Allanthus glandulosa	60	1	0
E.	Aleurites triloba (Candle-nut Tree)	25	2	6
D.H.	Alnus Capensis	20	1	0
D.H.	Aloysia citriodora (Lemon Verbena)	8	1	0
D.H.	" citriodora (Bergamot)	8	1	6
D.H.	Amorpha fruticosa	6	1	6
E.H.	Andromeda phillyreaefolia	2	2	6
E.	Aralia Japonica	20	1	6
E.	" papyrifera (Rice Paper Tree)	10	1	6

				<i>Ht. in ft. s. d.</i>
E.	Aralia pentaphylla	10	2	6
E.	" Sieboldi	10	1	6
All the species of Aralia are worthy of careful culture for decorative purposes, either in the conservatory or the pleasure ground.				
E.H.	Arbutus Andrachne	15	3	6
E.H.	" unedo (Strawberry Tree)	15	2	6
E.S.G.	Ardisia crenulata	4	1	6
E.S.G.	" crispa	3	1	6
E.S.	" lutea	3	1	6
E.	Arduina bispinosa	10	1	6
E.	Aster argophyllus (Musk Aster)	40	2	6
E.	Aucuba Japonica	4	1	6
E.S.	Baloghia lucida	40	1	6
E.	Bambusa arundinaceæ	50	2	6
E.	" nigra (Black Bamboo)	20	1	6
E.	" pubescens	20	1	6
Bamboos, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere—in swamps, or the dry flats and high lands.				
E.	Barkleya syringafolia	10	2	6
E.F.	Bauhinia Alba	6	3	6
E.F.	" purpurea	25	1	6
E.F.	" sandens (climber)	20	3	6

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TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.	Benthamia fragifera	10	2	6
E.F.H.	Berberis Bealii	6	2	6
R.F.H.	" Darwini	4	2	6
E.F.H.	" Fortuni	4	1	6
E.F.H.	" Leschenaulti	8	1	6
D.H.	" vulgaris (common barberry) ..	8	1	0

Vulgaris is the well-known English fruit, Barberry. It is a dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. They also are ornamental as flowering shrubs, either planted separately in clumps or in hedges.

E.	Boronia ledifolia	3	2	0
E.	" megastigma	3	1	6
E.	" pinnata	3	2	0
E.	" serrulata (Native Rose) ..	2	2	6
E.	Botryodendron latifolium ..	10	2	6
E.	" reticulatum	10	1	6
E.	Brexia Madagascariensis ..	10	3	6
E.F.	Bouvardia Bridal Wreath ..	4	3	6
E.E.	" brilliant	4	1	6
E.F.	" candidissima	4	2	6
E.F.	" Davisoni	4	1	6
E.F.	" Humboldtii corymbiflora ..	4	1	6
E.F.	" Jacquinii	4	1	6
E.F.	" Leinantha compacta ..	4	1	6
E.F.	" Maiden's Blush	4	3	6
E.F.	" Oriana	4	1	6
E.F.	" triphylla	4	1	6
E.F.	" Van Houtte	4	1	6
E.F.	" Vreelandii	4	1	6

Very beautiful dwarf flowering shrubs; brilliant coloured flowers, and much sought for by florists for bouquet arrangement. They are pleasantly perfumed, are very hardy, and nearly always in bloom.

E.	Brachychiton acerifolia (Fire Tree) ..	80	1	6
E.	Brassaia actinophylla	15	2	6
E.S.	Browallia Jamesonii	8	1	0
E.S.G.F.	Brugmansia Knightii	10	1	0
E.S.G.F.	" sanguinea	5	2	6
E.S.F.	" suaveolens	10	1	0
E.F.	Brunfelsia Americana	6	2	6
E.F.	" calycina	3	5	0
E.F.	" confertiflora	3	3	6
E.F.	" eximea	4	5	0
E.F.	" Lindenii	4	5	0
E.F.	" latifolia	3	1	6
E.F.	" uniflora	3	2	6
E.F.	Buddleia globosa	8	1	6
E.F.	" Lindleyana	8	1	0
E.F.	" paniculata	20	1	0
E.F.	" salicifolia	10	1	0
E.H.	Burchellia Capensis	10	2	6
E.H.	Buxus arborea (Tree Box) ..	20	1	0
E.H.	" latifolius	8	1	0
E.H.	" longifolius	8	1	0
E.H.	" sempervirens	8	1	0
E.H.	" sempervirens variegata ..	4	1	0
E.	Cæsalpinea Tara	15	2	6
E.	" alternifolia	15	2	6
E.	Calliandra Portoniensis ..	10	2	6
E.	Callicarpa rosea	3	1	6
E.	Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree) ..	50	1	6
E.F.	Cantua boxifolia	6	1	6
E.F.	" pyrifolia	6	1	6
E.	Capparis Mitchellii	10	2	6
E.	" spinosa (Caper bush) ..	6	2	6
D.H.	Carrya alba (Hickory)	90	1	6
D.H.	" oliviformis	70	1	6
D.H.	" sulcata	80	1	6

The Carryas are North American timber and nut-bearing trees, of great value. The trees are also ornamental. They require good soil, and will withstand the climate of our coldest districts.

E.	Cassia corymbiflora	15	1	6
E.F.	Castanospermum Australe ..	70	1	6
D.H.	Catalpa syringafolia	20	1	6
E.	Cerasus Lauro-cerasus (English Laurel or Bay)	20	1	6
E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel) ..	20	1	6

The Laurels are old English favourites. They thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.F.	Ceratopetalum gummiferum (The Christmas Bush)	40	2	0
E.F.	" laurifolium (White-wood)	100	2	0

The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains until the seed ripens about February. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

D.	Cercis siliquastrum	1	6	
E.H.	Ceratonia siliqua (Carob Tree) ..	20	1	6
	The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree.			
E.S.G.F.	Cestrum Aurantiacum	8	1	6
E.S.G.F.	" diurnum	4	1	6
E.S.G.F.	" nocturnum	6	1	6
E.F.	Chænestes gesneroides	10	1	6
D.F.	Chimonanthus fragrans (Allspice) ..	10	1	6
E.F.G.	Chorozema cordata	2	2	6
E.F.	Chrystia grandiflora	3	2	6
E.F.	Cistus formosus	3	1	6
E.F.	" Albidus	3	1	6
E.F.	" Monspelienis	3	1	6
E.	Citharexylum quadrangulare ..	20	1	6
E.F.G.	Clianthus puniceus (Parrot's Beak) ..	6	2	6
E.S.G.*	Coffea Arabaca (Coffee)	4	2	6
E.G.F.	Coronilla glauca	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" velutina	3	1	0
E.	Corynocarpus laevigatus (Karaka Tree)	15	1	6
E.	Cotoneaster Hockerii	4	2	6
D.H.	Cratægus coccinea (Scarlet Hawthorn) ..	20	3	6
D.H.F.	" macrantha	20	1	6
D.H.F.	" Nepalensis	12	1	6
D.H.F.	" oxycantha	15	0	6
E.	Cupania Australis (Australian Tamarind) ..	50	2	6

Cupania, or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size, and magnificent and remarkable foliage.

E.G.F.	Cuphea Gallatiana	2	1	6
E.G.F.	" Jarulensis	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" platycentra	1½	1	0
D.H.	Cydonia Japonica	4	1	0
D.H.	" Japonica alba	4	1	0
E.F.	Cytissus laburnum	8	1	6
D.H.G.F.	Daphne Fortunei	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" odora	4	2	6
E.G.F.	" odora variegata	3	2	6
E.	" Indica rubra	4	2	6

Daphnes cannot well be left out of a flower garden. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, very suitable in cut flower bouquets, and universal favourites.

D.H.F.	Deutzia crenata flora pleno ..	3	1	0
D.H.F.	" crenata variegata	3	1	6
D.H.F.	" gracilis	1½	1	0
D.G.F.	" Mexicana	4	1	0
D.H.F.	" scabra	6	1	0
D.G.F.H.	Diervillea amabilis	6	1	0
D.G.F.H.	" variegata	3	1	6
D.G.F.H.	" Hendersonii	5	1	6
D.G.F.H.	" rosea	8	1	0
E.G.F.H.	" hortensis nivea	3	2	0

Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention.

E.G.F.	Diosma ericoides	3	1	6
E.G.F.	Diplotis puniceus	3	1	0
E.G.F.	" splendens hybrida	3	1	0
E.G.F.	Dipllopappus fruticosus	1½	1	6
E.G.F.	Dipteracanthus Herbstii	2	1	0
E.F.	Dombeya Mastersii	8	1	6
E.	Doryphora sassafras	50	2	0
E.F.	Doryanthes excelsa (Gigantic Lily) ..	12	1	6
E.F.	Duranta Plumierii	15	1	0
E.F.	" alba	6	1	0
E.F.	" Ellisii	6	1	0
E.F.	Edwardsia microphylla	6	2	6
E.	Elæagnus variegatus	10	2	0
E.G.F.	Elæocarpus cyaneus	20	1	0
E.G.F.	Epacris grandiflora	4	1	6
E.G.G.	" paludosa	4	1	6
E.G.F.	Erica Baccans	6	2	6

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TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.G.F.	Erica Bowiana	4 2 6
E.G.F.	" Heymalis	5 3 6
E.G.F.	" Wilmorea	5 3 6
Ericas, or Heaths, are gems either in the garden or the greenhouse. They are far from being as extensively patronised as they deserve to be: perhaps because they are difficult to establish.		
E.F.	Eriostemon nerifolius	10 2 0
D.F.	Erythrina arborea	20 1 0
D.F.	" Bidwillii	15 1 6
D.G.F.	" cristagali	20 1 6
D.F.	" Cunninghami	40 1 6
D.G.F.	" Compacta	4 2 6
D.F.	" secundiflora	15 1 6
Erythrinæ, or Coral trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil or even barren sand, and are handsome even when out of flower.		
E.F.	Escallonia macrantha	5 1 6
E.F.	" Montavidiensis	12 1 6
E.F.	" organensis	5 1 0
E.F.	" rubra	3 1 0
E.F.	Eucalyptus citriodora	75 1 6
E.	" globulus (Blue Gum, Tasmania)	200 1 6
E.	Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah)	150 2 6
E.F.	Eugenia Australis	40 1 6
E.F.	" Jambosa	20 1 6
E.F.	" ugnii	3 1 6
E.	" uniflora	20 1 6
E.H.	Euonymus Japonicus	12 1 6
E.H.	" Japonicus variegatus	12 1 6
E.H.	" latifolius	12 1 6
E.H.	" radicans	4 1 6
E.S.G.F.	Euphorbia fulgens	6 2 6
E.S.G.F.	" splendens	4 1 6
E.S.G.F.	" Butcherii	4 1 6
E.F.	Eupomatia laurina	12 2 6
E.	Fabiana imbricata	4 2 6
D.H.	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	60 1 6
E.	Ficus Australis	60 1 6
E.H.	" Benjaminia	20 2 6
E.	" Harlandii	30 2 6
E.	" lucida	60 1 0
E.	" macrophylla (Morton Bay Fig)	100 1 6
E.	" aurea	50 2 6
This genus is remarkable for its brilliant foliage, and far surpasses all others as shade trees. They form enormous trees, and seem to thrive anywhere. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens are sufficient, as they are great exhausters of the soil.		
D.	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	50 1 6
E.	Forsythia viridissima	5 1 6
E.	" suspensa	3 1 6
D.F.	Fuchsia (See list.)	
E.	Gardenia citriodora (Citron, scented)	3 3 6
E.G.F.	" florida flore pleno	6 1 6
E.G.F.	" florida variegata	3 7 6
E.G.F.	" Fortuni	4 1 6
E.G.F.	" globosa	6 2 6
E.G.F.	" magnifica	4 1 6
E.G.F.	" radicans	1 1 0
E.G.F.	" radicans variegata	1 3 6
E.G.F.	" Shepherdii	4 1 0
E.G.F.	" Thunbergiana	6 2 6
E.	Garrya elliptica	15 2 6
E.F.	Goldfussia anisophylla	3 1 0
E.F.	Grevillea Fosterii	4 2 6
E.F.	" Hillii	20 2 0
E.F.	" punicea	4 2 6
E.F.	" robusta	80 1 6
Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees.		
E.F.	Habrothamnus elegans	6 1 0
E.F.	" fascicularis	4 1 0
E.F.	" Newellii	5 1 0
E.	Hakea suaveolens	10 2 6
D.F.	Hamellia patens	10 1 6
E.S.	Hebe laniatum	2 1 6

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.S.F.	Heliotropium aureum	2 1 0
E.S.F.	" la petite negre	3 1 0
E.F.	" Peruvianum	2 1 0
E.F.	" triomphe de Leigh	4 1 0
E.F.	" Voltairianum	2 1 0
D.	Hibiscus bicolor superba	4 2 6
E.	" grandiflora flore pleno	6 2 6
E.	" liliflorus	10 1 6
D.F.	" mutabilis	15 1 0
E.F.	" mutabilis flore pleno	10 1 6
E.G.F.	" rosa splendidus	10 1 6
E.G.F.	" rosa luteo	3 2 6
D.H.F.	" Syriacus alba marginatus	5 1 0
D.H.F.	" Syriacus, in variety	1 0
Seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.		
D.G.F.	Hydrangea Hortensis	4 1 0
D.G.F.	" Hortensis variegata	3 2 6
D.G.F.	" Japonica	4 1 0
D.	" Japonica rosea	4 1 6
D.	" otaxa	4 1 6
D.	" Thos. Hogg	4 2 6
This favourite class is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded, the large corymbs of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places, they are generally pink. A south wall, and in good soil, is its favourite place.		
E.	Hypericum Calerianum	2 1 6
E.	" monogynum	4 1 6
E.H.	Ilex aquifolium	20 2 0
E.H.	" alba marginata	10 3 6
E.H.	" aurea	10 3 6
E.H.	" cornuta	8 1 6
E.	" opaca	25 2 6
E.	Illicium anisatum	6 2 6
E.G.F.	Indigofera Australis	5 2 0
E.G.F.	" decora	2 1 6
E.F.	Inga pulcherrima	15 1 6
E.F.	Jasminum fruticans (Yellow Jasmine)	8 1 6
E.S.G.F.	Jochroma tubulosa	8 1 0
E.G.F.	Justicia carnea	2 1 6
E.F.	" cydonifolia	4 1 0
E.G.F.	" discolor	3 1 0
E.G.F.	" flavicomma	3 1 6
E.F.G.	" splendens	3 1 6
E.G.F.	Kalosanthes coccinea (Crassula)	1 1 6
D.H.F.	Kerria Japonica	3 1 0
D.H.F.	" flore pleno	3 1 6
D.H.F.	Lagerstroemia Indica	20 1 6
D.H.F.	" alba	10 3 6
E.F.	Lagunaria Patersoni	40 1 6
This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it like most other trees.		
E.	Laurus Australis	10 1 0
E.	" Ceylonica	15 2 6
E.H.	" nobilis (Sweet Bay)	30 2 6
E.	Ligustrum Japonicum	12 1 6
E.	" Japonicum variegatum	8 1 6
E.	" lucidum	20 1 6
D.H.	" vulgare (Privet)	6 0 6
E.	" undulatum	6 1 6
Ligustrums or Privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form break-winds for flower-beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Vulgare is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.		
D.H.	Liriodendron tulipiferum (Tulip Tree)	60 2 6
E.F.	Lotus jacobea	1 1 6
E.F.	" Lutea	1 1 6
E.F.	Magnolia ananæfolia	8 1 6
D.H.F.	" bicolor	4 1 6
D.H.F.	" conspicua	20 1 6
D.H.F.	" grandiflora	25 2 6
D.H.F.	" purpurea	15 1 6
All the species of Magnolia deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large		

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TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

Ht. in ft. s. d.

white powerfully fragrant flowers are much admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Anonæfolia is a pretty shining-leaved shrub, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine.

E.G.S.F.	Melastoma macrantha	3	2	0
E.G.S.F.	" Malabathrica	4	1	6
E.F.	Metrosideros tomentosus	25	2	0
	Menziesia palifolia	1½	1	6
	" alba	1½	1	6
E.G.F.	Murraya exotica	8	2	6
E.G.F.	Muraltia Heistaria	4	1	6
E.	Myroxylon pereira (Balsam of Peru)	15	1	6
E.G.	Myrtus communis	6	1	6
E.G.	" Romanus	4	2	6
E.	Nandina domestica	5	1	6
E.F.	Nerium album	12	1	6
E.F.	" alpa pleno	10	1	6
E.	" splendens	20	1	6
E.	Olea Cunninghami	20	1	6
E.	" acumenata	25	1	6
E.	" fragrans	3	3	6
E.	" vulgaris	20	1	6
E.	Osmanthus ilicifolius	6	1	6
E.	" ilicifolius variegatus	6	2	6
D.H.G.F.	Pæonia Moutan	3	3	6
D.H.F.	Paulownia imperialis	15	1	6
E.G.F.	Pavonia coccinea	3	1	0
E.H.F.	Philadelphus coronarius	4	1	6
E.H.F.	" grandiflorus	4	1	6
E.G.	Phormium Colensoi	3	1	6
E.	" tenax	5	1	0
E.	" tenax variegata	7	2	6
E.H.	Photinia glabra	10	2	6
E.H.	" serrulata	10	1	6
E.	Pisonia grandis	5	2	6
E.H.	Pittosporum eugenoides	15	1	6
E.H.	" lucidum	12	1	6
E.H.F.	" Tobira	10	1	6
E.H.	" Tobira variegata	6	2	6
E.F.	" undulatum	25	1	6

All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery or for ornamental evergreen hedges.

D.H.	Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree)	50	1	6
E.G.F.	Plumbago Capensis	5	1	0
E.G.F.	" Larpentæ	1	1	0
E.F.	" Zeylanica	8	1	0
D.S.G.F.	Poinsettia pulcherrima	12	1	6
E.G.F.	Polygala grandis	5	2	6
E.F.	" speciosa	8	1	6

Polygalas suit our climate well. They are pretty flowering shrubs, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry.

D.H.	Populus argentia (Poplar)	40	1	0
D.H.	" dilatata	70	1	0
D.H.	" tremula	50	1	0
D.	Punica granatum (Pomegranate)	10	1	6
D.F.	" flore pleno	10	1	6
D.F.	" alba	10	1	6
D.H.F.	Pyrus aucuparia (Mountain Ash)	30	1	6
D.H.F.	" Japonica	8	1	6
D.H.	Quercus castanea	60	1	6
D.H.	" cerris	50	1	6
E.H.	" cuspidata	40	2	6
D.H.	" pedunculata (English Oak)	60	1	6
	" Edulis	30	2	6
D.H.	" tinctoria	70	2	6
E.H.	" virens	40	2	6
E.G.F.	Raphiolepis Indica	4	1	6
E.F.	Rhododendron Ponticum	8	1	6
E.F.	" album	8	2	6
E.F.	" ponticum roseum	8	2	6
D.	Rhus succedanea	10	1	6
E.S.G.F.	Rondeletia anomala	1½	1	6
E.S.G.F.	" speciosa	3	3	6
E.S.G.F.	" versicolor	4	2	6

Ht. in ft. s. d.

E.	Royena lucida	6	1	6
E.G.F.	Russellia juncea	6	1	6
E.G.F.	" multiflora	6	1	6
E.	Rubus Indica (fl. pl.)	3	1	0
E.	Ruscus latifolius	1½	1	6
D.H.	Salix Aurea	40	1	0
D.H.	" Babylonica	60	1	0
D.H.	" Helix	10	1	0
D.H.	" laurina	8	1	0
D.H.	" Russelliana	40	1	0
D.H.	" Rosmarinifolia	10	1	6

Salix Babylonica, the well-known Weeping Willow, thrives best in light, moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species are worth a place, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers for the basket-maker ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land.

D.H.	Sambucus racemosus	12	1	6
E.	Schinus molle	15	1	6

The Californian Pepper Tree, a beautiful tree, of graceful habit, thrives well in the colony. It has light green foliage and bright scarlet berries.

E.	Sophora japonica	5	1	6
D.H.F.	Spiræa corymbosa	5	1	0
D.F.	" Douglassii	3	1	0
D.F.	" grandiflora	4	2	6
D.F.	" opulifolius	8	1	0
D.F.	" ovata	4	1	0
D.H.F.	Spiræa prunifolia	4	1	6
D.H.F.	" flore pleno	4	1	6

Free flowering and useful in ornamental grounds.

E.F.	Stenocarpus Cunninghamii	25	2	6
E.F.	" salignus	8	2	6
E.	Sterculea heterophylla	30	1	6
E.G.F.	Swainsonia alba	4	2	0
E.G.F.	" Osbornii	2	1	6
E.G.F.	" pulchella	3	1	6
E.	Syncarpia laurifolia	15	1	6

Syncarpia laurifolia, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees; now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree as single specimens in a park.

D.H.F.	Syringa vulgaris (Lilac)	12	1	6
D.F.	Tecoma Capensis	12	1	6
E.F.	" fulva	3	1	6
E.F.	" stans	12	1	6
E.F.	" pulchra	8	1	6
E.F.	" velutina	15	1	6

All the Tecomas are showy, free-flowering shrubs. Capensis may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round, is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.

E.F.	Teloepa speciosissima	10	1	6
E.	Thea Bohea	8	2	6
D.H.	Tilia Europea (Linden)	50	1	6
E.	Tristania nerifolia	25	2	6
D.H.	Ulmus campestris (English Elm)	80	1	6
E.	" Chinensis (Chinese Elm)	30	1	6
E.H.	" montana (Wych Elm)	40	1	0
E.F.	Veronica gracilis	5	1	0
E.G.F.	" Andersonii	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" variegata	3	1	6
E.F.	Viburnum Chinensis	8	1	6
	" reticulatum	8	2	6
E.F.	" odoratissimum	8	1	6
E.F.	" punctatum	6	1	6
D.H.F.	" opulus	10	1	6
E.H.F.	" tinus	10	1	6
E.H.F.	" lucidum	10	1	6
E.H.F.	" suspensum	15	1	6
D.H.	Vitex agnus castus	6	1	0
E.F.	Yucca filamentosa	4	2	0
E.F.	" aloefolia	2	2	6
E.F.	" variegata	3	3	6
E.F.	" gloriosa	12	1	6
E.F.	" recurva	5	2	6

SHELTER TREES.

SHELTER is a desideratum both in regard to fruit culture and to pleasure grounds. Flower gardens especially need it; and where natural shelter is wanting artificial must be provided, before there can be satisfactory results. Some kind of shelter may be obtained by walls and buildings for small gardens; but even for these such shelter is but a poor substitute for that of tree foliage.

In selecting from this list it will be necessary to take into consideration the nature of the ground to be planted. It may frequently happen that a wet or swampy place has to be planted to break the wind which passes over a flat surface; to plant such, the choice of trees that will thrive in such a position will be requisite. On the other hand, where the situation is of a dry nature, it would be useless to plant trees that would only thrive in moist positions.

PINE TRIBE.

Araucaria excelsa (suitable for dry or wet situations; first-class for sea winds)
 " **Cunninghami** " " "
 " **Cookii** " " "
Frenela cupressiformis dry " "
 " **pyramidalis** " " "
 " **verrucosa** " " "
Juniperus Bermudiana " " "
 " **Virginiana** " " "
Octoclinus Macleayana " " "

Pinus halepensis (dry or wet situations)
 " **maritima** " " "
 " **pinaster** " " "
 " **pinea** dry " "
 " **strobus** " " "
Podocarpus totara, dry or wet "
Sequoia sempervirens " "
Taxodium distichum, dry situations "
Thuja gigantea " " "
 " **Orientalis** " " "

VARIOUS TRIBES.

Bambusa arundinacea (dry or wet)
Buddleia paniculata (dry or wet, low shelter)
Callicoma serratifolia (wet, low shelter)
Casuarina quadrivalvis (wet)
Ceratonia siliqua (dry)
Corynocarpus laevigatus (wet)
Crataegus marantha (dry, hedges)
 " **oxycantha** (dry, hedges)

Duranta Plumeri (dry or wet, low shelter)
Erythrina Cunninghami (dry)
Escallonia Montavidiensis (dry or wet, low shelter)
Jasminum fructicans (dry or wet, low shelter)
Lagunaria Patersoni (dry, the best shelter from sea winds)
Polygala grandiflora (dry, low shelter)
Salix Babylonica (wet; and also all the species of Willows cannot be too wet).

NOTE.—Low shelter means to prevent winds under tall shelter, or to shelter close at hand when there is no room for tall shelter. Reference to the principal lists will afford information as to climate for which the trees are adapted, &c.

CONIFERS & TAXADS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ALL the plants in this list not distinguished by any letter preceding the name, are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate.

H.H.—Those species which will stand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have **H.H.** before the name.

H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked **H.**

When **S.** is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds.

S.S. denotes the same quality superlatively.

			<i>Ht. in ft.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
H.	Abies Alba	.. ..	40 to 50	1 6
H.	" Canadensis	.. ..	80 " 100	2 6
H.	" coerulea	.. ..	20 " 30	1 6
H.	" communis	.. ..	40 " 10	1 6
H.	" excelsa	.. ..	70 " 100	1 6
H.H.	" rubra	.. ..	40 " 50	1 6
H.H.	" Smithiana	.. ..	80 " 100	2 6
H.H.	Araucaria Bidwillii	.. ..	100 " 150	1 6
H.H.	" Brasiliana	.. ..	80 " 100	7 6

			<i>Ht. in ft.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
H.H.	Araucaria Cookii	.. ..	80 to 100	2 6
H.H.	" Cunninghami	.. ..	80 " 100	1 6
H.H.	" excelsa	.. ..	100 " 150	1 6
H.	" imbricata	.. ..	100 " 150	3 6

Excelsa is the well-known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes.



1. GOETHE.
2. SCHILLER.
3. BEETHOVEN.
4. MENDELSON

NEW GERMAN PANSIES
From ANDERSON & Co. Seedsmen, Sydney.

5. MOZART
6. HAENDEL
7. HAYDEN
8. SCHUMANN

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		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
H.	Biota Meldensis	15 to 20	1 6
H.	Cedrus Atlantica	80 " 100	3 6
H.	Deodara	100 " 150	1 6
H.H.	Cephalotaxus Fortunei ..	20 " 30	
H.H.	Cryptomeria araucarioides ..	50 " 60	1 6
H.H.	" elegans	50 " 60	1 6
H.H.	" japonica	60 " 100	1 6
H.H.	Cunninghamia lanceolata ..	30 " 40	1 6
H.H.	Cupressus Benthamiana ..	60 " 70	2 6
H.H.	" Corneyana	30 " 40	1 6
H.H.	" excelsior	30 " 40	2 6
H.H.	" funebris	40 " 60	1 6
H.H.	" Goveniana	20 " 25	1 6
H.H.	" Lambertiana	50 " 100	2 6
H.H.	" Lawsoniana	50 " 100	2 6

This is one of the very best of the Cupresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, and is of rapid growth. A grand single specimen tree. It is indigenous to California.

H.H.	Cupressus macrocarpa	50 " 100	1 6
H.H.	" majestica	40 " 50	1 6
H.H.	" peudula	40 " 60	1 6
H.H.	" sempervirens	30 " 50	1 6
H.H.	" torulosa	60 " 100	1 6
H.H.	" Uhdeana	40 " 50	2 6
H.	Dacrydium elatum	50 " 60	10 6
H.	Dammara Australis	150 " 200	3 6
H.	" robusta	100 " 150	2 6
H.H.	Frenela cupressiformis	30 " 40	1 6
H.	" pyramidalis	60 " 80	1 6
H.	Juniperus Bermudiana	20 " 30	2 6
H.	" Chinensis	40 " 50	1 6
H.	" Cracovia	10 " 15	1 6
H.	" Langsdiana	15 " 20	1 6
H.H.	" macrocarpa	60 " 70	1 6
H.	" oxycedrus	10 " 15	1 6
H.	" rufescens	8 " 10	1 6
H.H.	" Virginiana	40 " 50	1 6

The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps on lawns or elsewhere.

H.H.	Libocedrus Chilensis	50 " 60	2 6
H.	Phyllocladus trichomanoides ..	40 " 60	2 6
H.	Picea amabilis	150 " 200	3 6
H.	" Balsamea	40 " 50	2 6
H.	" Webbiana	80 " 100	3 6
H.	Pinus Benthamiana (ponderosa) ..	150 " 200	1 6
H.H.	" Canariensis	40 " 50	1 6
H.	" excelsa	60 " 70	1 6
S.S.H.	" halepensis	100 " 150	1 0

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
H.H.	Pinus insignis	80 to 100	1 6
H.	" Laveana	30 " 40	1 6
H.H.	" longifolia	80 " 100	1 6
"	Maritima	80 " 60	1 0
S.S.	" Pinaster	50 " 60	1 0
"	pinea	50 " 90	1 0
H.	" strobus	50 " 60	2 6
H.H.	" tenuifolia	80 " 100	2 6

Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are, perhaps, Insignis, Longifolia, and Tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the harder Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, Pinea, Maritima, and Halepensis are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start.

H.H.	Podocarpus cupresinus	50 " 60	1 6
H.H.	" spinulosus	50 " 80	1 6
H.	" Totara	60 " 80	2 6
H.	Retinospora ericoides	10 " 15	1 6
H.	" obtusa	20 " 30	1 6
H.H.	" plumosa	10 " 15	1 6
H.H.	" squarrosa	15 " 20	1 6
H.H.	Salisburia Adiantifolia	80 " 100	1 6
H.	Taxodium distichum	50 " 100	2 6
H.	Taxus baccata	15 " 20	1 6
H.	" elegantissima	10 " 19	2 6
H.	" japonica	10 " 12	1 6
H.H.	Thuja elegantissima	10 " 12	2 6
H.H.	" flageliformis	15 " 20	1 6
H.H.	" Knightii	50 " 60	1 6
H.H.	" Lobbi (gigantea)	60 " 100	1 6
H.H.	" Orientalis	30 " 40	1 0
H.H.	" aurea	4 " 8	2 6
H.H.	" Skinnerii	40 " 50	1 6

Thujas, or Arborvitæ, are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge.

H.	Thujopsis borealis	40 " 50	2 6
H.	" dolabrata	60 " 80	1 6
H.	" variegata	40 " 50	2 6
H.	Torreya nucifera	10 " 12	2 6
H.H.	Wellingtonia gigantea	350 " 400	3 6
H.H.	Widrigtonia cupresso des	6 " 10	1 6



CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

THIS list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivys, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for trailing and climbing habits.

D.—Deciduous.

H.—Hardy.

E.—Evergreen.

W.—Wall.

G.—Greenhouse.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
H.D.	Ampelopsis hederacea	20	1	0
H.D.	" hirsutum	20	1	6
The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and is of easy culture.				
E.	Antigonon leptopus	50	2	6
E.	Aristolochia gigantea	20	2	6
E.	Bignonia argyrea violacæ	10	2	6
E.H.	" capreolata	15	1	6
D.	" Chamberleana	40	2	6
E.H.	" chirere	20	3	6
E.	" excelsa	20	2	6
E.	" jasminoides	20	1	6
E.	" Lindleyana	15	1	6
E.	" Tweediana	20	1	6
E.H.	" venusta	20	1	6
All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.				
E.W.	Bougainvillea glabra	16	2	6
D.W.	" speciosa	25	2	6
D.W.	" spectabilis	25	2	6
D.W.	" splendens	26	2	0
E.W.	" speciosa	20	2	6
D.W.	" splendens, var. Magenta	25	2	6
	" Lateritia	2	6	
Bougainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; when in flower, they are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile.				
E.	Canavalia Bonariensis	50	2	6
This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, with bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers.				
D.	Cissus heterophyllus variegatus	3	1	0
D.G.H.	Clematis Fortunii	5	3	6
D.G.	" Gem	10	2	6
D.G.	" Hilli	10	2	6
E.H.	" Magnifica	10	2	6
D.G.H.	" Sieboldii	20	2	6
E.H.	Cobæa scandens	20	1	6
E.	Ficus stipulata (Climbing Fig)	25	1	0
E.G.	Celsemium sempervirens	4	1	6
E.	Hardenbergia ovata alba	4	2	6
E.	Hedera helix (Ivy)	40	1	0
E.	" Rægnieriana	40	1	0
E.	" variegata	20	1	0
E.	" latifolia maculata	10	1	6
E.	" palmata	10	1	6
E.	" tricolour marginata	10	2	6

Ivys are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

E.H.	Ipomœa Laerii	25	1	0
E.H.	" Hardyii	50	2	6

These Ipomœas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.	Jasminum gracile	3	1	6
E.	" grandiflorum	15	1	6
E.G.W.	" nudiflorum	2	1	0
E.G.W.	" pubescens	2	2	6
E.	Lonicera aurea variegata	10	1	6
E.	" flexuosa	15	1	0
E.	" japonica	25	1	6
E.	" rubrum	10	1	6
E.G.	Lophospermum grandiflorum	6	1	6
	Manettia glabra	4	1	6
Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border or the conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers.				
D.	Mandevillea suaveolens	25	1	6
E.	Maurandya alba	10	1	6
E.	" Barclayana	15	1	6
E.	" semperflorens	10	1	6
E.W.	Passiflora alata	20	1	6
E.W.	" Buonapartia	20	2	6
E.W.	" Decasineana	30	2	6
E.	" edulis	30	1	6
E.	" racemosa	20	2	6
Passion flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; edulis is a common fruit in our markets.				
E.H.	Phaseolus caracalla	30	2	6
E.H.	Quisqualis glabra	20	2	6
E.H.	" Indica	23	2	6
These are very rare and interesting plants, well suited for beautifying arbours or trellis work.				
E.	Rhyncospermum jasminoides	6	1	6
E.	" variegata	3	1	6
E.	Solanum jasminoides	25	1	6
E.	Sollya heterophylla	3	1	6
E.G.W.	Stephanotis floribunda	20	3	6
Stephanotis is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.				
E.	Stigmaphyllon ciliatum	20	1	6
E.	Tacsonia ignea	20	1	6
E.	" manicata	40	1	6
E.	" Morti	20	1	6
D.	Tecoma grandiflora	30	1	6
D.	" hybrida	30	1	6
E.G.	Thunbergia chrysops	4	1	6
E.H.	" coccinea	4	1	6
E.H.	" Hantagni	4	1	6
E.G.	" laurifolia	15	1	6
E.	Wistaria Bidwilli	50	2	6
D.H.	" magnifica	50	2	6
D.H.	" megasperma	50	2	6
D.	" sinensis	20	1	6
D.	" alba	20	1	6

Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and strikingly unlike any other that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soil it grows to an enormous size and length. The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early Spring: the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, & SOFT-WOODED PLANTS.

THE description of plants in the List, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In large grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous List, this one has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as Cottage Gardens. We again remind our customers that we can supply any other plants that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighbouring colonies.

ABBREVIATIONS.

T.—Tender. P.—For pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

T.	Achyranthes aurea reticulata	s. d.	1	0	P.	Epiphyllum Bridgesi	s. d.	2	6
T.	" Herbstii	1	0	P.	" violaceum	2	6		
	Agapanthus umbellatus	1	0		Superior to the Cereus for pot culture. Many of them are truly beautiful, both in colour and form. All are singularly well suited for verandah gardens, as no amount of neglect will destroy them.				
	" variegatus	1	6		Eupatorium riparium	1	0		
T.P.	Alocasia Jenningsii	1	6		Farfugium grande	1	6		
T.P.	" macrorrhiza variegata	5	0		Funkia coerulea	1	6		
T.P.	" metallica	3	6		" Japonica	1	6		
	Alpina nutans	1	0		Gazania splendens	1	0		
	Alternanthera spathulata	1	0	T.P.	Gloxinia , good collection, from	1	0		
	" versicolor	1	6		Gynierum argenteum (Pampas Grass)	1	6		
	Andropogon Schoenantha (Lemon Grass)	1	0		Haworthia attenuata	1	6		
	Anemone Japonica	1	0		Hemimeris grandiflora	1	0		
	Anthemis nobilis (for edgings)	0	9		Hetrocentrum roseum	1	0		
T.P.	Anthurium cordifolium	7	6		Iresine accuminata	1	0		
T.P.	" leuconeurum	7	6		" Lindeni	1	0		
T.P.	" Scherzerianum	5	0		Lavendula dentata	1	0		
	Aquilegia , fine varieties	1	0		" Spica	1	0		
T.P.	Begonia Hendersonii	1	6		" Stoechis	1	0		
T.P.	" Foliola	1	6		Libonia floribunda	1	0		
T.P.	" Ingramii	1	6		Linum trigynum	1	0		
T.P.	" manicata	1	6		Lobelia Paxtoni	1	0		
T.P.	" Odorata	2	6		" several herbaceous varieties	1	0		
T.P.	" Saundersii	1	6		Lychnis Chalcedonica	1	0		
	" and several other varieties, from	1	6	T.	Maranta Portiana	2	6		
	Bellis perennis (Daisy) varieties	0	9	T.P.	" regalis	5	0		
T.P.	Bilbergia gigantea	3	6	T.P.	" sanguinea	2	6		
T.P.	" grandiflora	2	6	T.	" zebрина	3	6		
T.P.	" viridiflora	2	6		For further collection, see list of foliage plants.				
T.P.	" zebрина nana	2	6		Mesembryanthemum album	1	0		
T.P.	Caladium Alfred Blew	2	6		" aureum	0	6		
T.P.	" argyrites	2	6	P.	Mimulus moschatus (musk)	0	6		
T.P.	" bicolor	2	6		" other species from	1	0		
	See list of Foliage Plants for many beautiful kinds of this very popular hot-house plant.				Myosotis palustris (Forget-me-not)	1	0		
	Campanula media (Canterbury Bell)	1	6		" Azoricus	1	0		
	" pentagonia	1	6	T.P.	Neirembergia gracilis	1	0		
	Cereus flagelliformis	1	6		Pæonia officinalis, varieties	1	6		
	" grandiflora	1	6		Pentstemon Alphonse Karr	1	0		
	" Lowii	1	6		" Jules Simon	1	0		
	" Macdonaldii	1	6		" venustum	1	0		
	" Mallisoni	1	6		" A. St. Clare	1	0		
	" speciosissimus	1	6		" Leonie Kien	1	0		
	" triangularis	1	6		" Madame Le Briant	1	0		
	These plants, generally known as "Cactus," are suited for culture either in green-house, window, verandah, or on rockwork. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than the county of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size. Grandiflora and triangularis are white, very large, and their flowers expand only during night.				" Nisotte Leroy	1	0		
	Cheiranthus Cheiri (Wallflower)	0	9		Phlox (see separate list)				
	Dielytra spectabilis	2	6	P.	Pitcairnia pyramidalis	2	6		
	Digitalis , varieties (Foxglove)	1	0	P.	Polyanthus varieties	1	0		
				P.	Primula Japonica	1	6		
				P.	" Sinensis (Chinese primrose)	1	6		
					" veris (Cowslip)	1	0		
					" vulgaris (Common Primrose)	1	0		



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HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, &c.—Continued.

	s. d.
Primula (double lilac)	1 6
" (double white)	1 6
" (double yellow)	1 6
All the Primroses marked for pot culture are admirable plants for greenhouse or window-gardening. They will flower all through the winter months, and do not require artificial warmth. They can be grown in the borders, but are best under pot culture.	
Richardia Æthiopica (Ethiopian Lily)	1 0
Salvia barbata	1 6
" Mexicana	1 0
" patens	2 0
" splendens	1 0
Saponaria officinalis	1 0
Scutellaria trianaea	1 6
" Ventenati	1 0

	s. d.
Sedum Sieboldti	1 0
" many others, from	0 6
Siphocampylus coccinea	2 6
Stapelia stellaris	1 0
Statice brassicifolia	2 6
" Dicksoni	2 6
" Halfordi	2 6
Tradescantia discolor	1 0
" variegata	1 0
Tritoma uvaria	1 0
Tusselago Farfara	1 0
Viola corulea (Violet)	0 6
" flore pleno (Double Violet)	1 0
" alba	0 6
" Czar	0 6
" tricolor (Pansy) in variety	1 0

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Leaves Variegated or Coloured.

FINE foliage plants have become the fashion everywhere, and they certainly are very interesting and attractive, either in the drawing-room, the greenhouse, the stove, or in the open garden. The following list comprises plants of this class suitable for any of these positions.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse display these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown and nicely arranged in company of their own class.

Many of these beautiful plants which are too tender for the open air can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed frame or window, would be sufficient for some of the prettiest.

ABBREVIATIONS.

G.—For greenhouse culture. H.—Hardy, near Sydney C.—Climber.

	s. d.
Abutilon , Aguste Paswald	1 6
" Thomsoni	1 6
" Vaxilarium variegatum	1 6
H. Agapanthus umbellatus variegatus	2 6
G.H. Alocasia macrorhiza variegata	2 6
G. " metallica	2 6
G. Anthurium cordifolium magnificum	5 0
G. " leuconeurum	7 6
G. " regale	7 6
H. Aucuba Japonica	2 6
H.C. Cissus heterophyllus variegatus	1 5
G. Caladium argaryrites	2 0
G. " metallicum	3 6
G. " Meyerbeer	2 6
G. " Parierii	3 6
G. " Wrightii	2 6
These magnificent plants can only be brought to perfection under glass, with the means of using artificial heat at certain stages of growth.	
G. Coleus , Duke of Edinburgh	1 0
G. " Equisite	1 0
G. Dieffenbachia Bauseii	5 0
G. " Bowmanii	3 6

	s. d.
G. Dracontium asperum	7 6
G. Eranthemum macrophylla variegata	3 6
H. Euonymus alba variegatus	2 6
H. " Japonicus variegatus	1 6
H. Ficus macrophylla aurea	3 6
G. Hoffmannia Ghiesbreghtii	3 6
H. Hydrangea Hortensis variegata	2 6
H.G.C. Hoya marginata	2 6
E.G.W.C. " carnea variegata	2 6
H. Ilex acqifolium alba marginata	3 6
H. " aurea	3 6
G. Iresine acuminata	1 0
G. " Lindenii	1 0
G. Ledenbergia rosea	2 0
H. Ligustrum ovatafolium variegatum	2 6
H.C. Lonicera variegata	1 6
G. Marantha Zebrina	3 6
H. Phormium tenax variegata	2 6
H. Pittosporum Tobira variegata	2 6
H. Pelargoniums , zoned and tricolored, in variety (see list)	1s. 6d. to 5 0
H. Yucca aloefolia variegata	3 6
" quadricolor	10 6

AZALEAS.

AS early Spring flowering evergreen shrubs this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring, or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses when their finest effect is desired, care being taken to arrange the masses so that the colouring shall be harmoniously diversified. It is a common mistake of gardeners, both amateur and professional, to suppose that the Azalea will not thrive in ordinary or strong soils. On the contrary, a good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight, until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding Spring will not be so prime as it should be. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep.

STRONG WELL GROWN PLANTS, 1s. 6d. EACH.

Alba delicata—Beautiful waxy white
 " white, very hardy
 " Magna, large white
 Amœna—Double rose, very neat
 Baron de Vriere—White, striped red
 Charmer—Bright amaranth, distinct
 Colorans—Fine crimson
 Coloris nova—Crimson magenta
 Concinna—Large double purple
 Coronata—Fine rosy red
 Dominique Vervæne—Rose, white margin
 Duchess of Nassau—Pure white double
 Empress Eugene—Rich pink
 Etendard de Flandre—White, scarlet flake
 Eugene Mazel—Large and well-formed flowers, of a bright red, shaded with violet and maculated with blue; free flowerer
 Eulalie van Geert—Pink, carmine spots
 Exquisite—Peach, pink veined, fine
 Flag of Truce—Pure white, semi-double
 Grande Duchess de Bade—Bright orange scarlet, with thick wax-like petals, inclined to double
 Juliana—Orange scarlet, fine
 Magnifica—Large deep purple

Merker—Violet purple, large double
 Microphylla—Small purple
 Miss M'Donald—White
 Mortii—White, shaded with cream
 Montruosa alba—A magnificent flower, of enormous size, and of the most pure snowy white
 Optima—Rich crimson
 Ovata—Purple crimson
 President Victor Van den Hecke—White ground, with rose and crimson stripes, perfect form
 Reine des Pays Bais—Rose, white, and crimson
 Reine des Roses—Bright rose, fine form
 Roi d'Hollande—Fine well-formed flowers of a dark red, spotted with black, remarkably attractive, and of good habit
 Roi Leopold—Fine salmon spotted
 Sinensis—Bright yellow (splendid bloom)
 Souvenir de Prince Albert—A most beautiful and distinct double-flowering variety, of a warm blush colour, striped with peach rose, and margined with white
 Splendens—Fine rosy salmon
 Stella—Orange scarlet, stained violet
 Vitata punctata—Violet rose, veined fine

CAMELLIAS.

WE have contented ourselves with enumerating a selection only of the varieties that can be supplied in conformity with the plan adopted in regard to other classes.

The best soil for the Camellia is a strong, deep, well drained loam, with liberal manuring, say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from twelve to twenty feet, if permitted. With proper attention fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs, so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in bloom from May to September.

	s. d.		s. d.
Adele Pelagi Media—White, striped rose	2 6	Realli rosea—Rosy crimson	2 6
Alba Ornatissima—Beautiful large white	2 6	Bonomiana—White stripes, splendid flower	2 6
Alba plena—Double white, fine	3 6	Bella de Firenze—Beautiful rose, veined and bordered with white	2 6
Alba Insignia—Splendid, pure white; very full	2 6	Chandlerii—Carnation	2 6
Albertus—Carmine, white stripes	2 6	Camilla Galli—Very large and double, imbricated, one-half the flower sometimes white, and the other half red; extremely beautiful	2 6
Archduchess Augusta—Fine red, blue veins, and white stripe at base of petal	2 6	Chandlerii elegans—Rich crimson, blotched with white; a really splendid flower	3 6
Augusta Superba—Finely cupped	2 6	Candidissima—White, fine	3 6
Aspasia—White, pink spots	1 6		
Auguste Delfosse—Ranunculus formed flower, of bright reddish orange; occasionally striped	2 6		



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CAMELLIAS—Continued.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Caryophylloides—White striped, flaked with rosy carmine, perfectly imbricated	3 6	Lowii—Crimson, white stripe	2 6
Catarina Longhi—Deep carmine perfect form	2 6	Lombarda—Very large shaded rose	2 6
Charles Albert—Pink, with white stripes	2 6	Mariana Talenti—Outer petal crimson, shading to salmony pink in the centre ; a bold and noble flower	2 6
Colvili—Flesh, carmine striped and pounced	2 6	Maria Theresa—Blush, crimson spots	2 6
Contessa Tozzoni—Pale rose, margined with white, perfect shape ; a chaste and beautiful flower	2 6	Matteo Moline—Pink, shaded rose, of enormous size, good shape ; a grand flower	2 6
Countess of Orkney—White, striped carmine	2 6	Mathotiana alba—Very large, pure white ; splendidly imbricated	5 0
Countess of Derby—White, striped rose	2 6	Metallica—Dark purple, fine form	2 6
Countess Samailoff—Rose, white stripe	2 6	Mrs. Day—Rich rose striped with white ; perfect form	2 6
Comtesse de Hainault—Crimson, good shape	2 6	Myrtifolia—Dark rose, fine form	3 6
Comtesse Calina—Pure white	3 6	Nitida—Fine rosy salmon	1 6
Cup of Beauty—White and rose striped, fine, pure white	2 6	Noli me Tangere—Dark rose, shaded with carmine	2 6
Dioniola Poniatowski—Pure white, fine showy perfect flower, very hardy, and a profuse bloomer	2 6	Optima—Rose and crimson	2 6
Donckelerii—Scarlet, mottled with white	3 6	Pattezzii—Intensely dark rose, good shape, large, and of vigorous habit	2 6
Duc de Bretagne—Rich, rosy carmine, perfect form	2 6	Prince Frederick William—Superb rich rose, very large, reflexed and perfect shape ; a really magnificent flower, hardy, and of vigorous habit	2 6
Ede—Deep rose, centre petals white striped	2 6	Queen Victoria—Deep rose, white stripe	2 6
Emma, deep rose, fine form	2 6	Roma Risorta—Soft rose, variegated, and veined with crimson ; a superb flower	2 6
Fimbriata alba—Splendid white fringed	3 6	Rafais—Beautiful carmine red ; perfect shape, very vigorous	2 6
Giardine Franchetti—Pale salmon rose, striped carmine ; perfectly imbricated	2	Rio Leopold—Rose, splashed with white ; magnificent	2 6
Gobunantina—Rich rose, marbled with white ; fine button-hole flower	2 6	Rosa Madiai—Rich carmine, blotched and splashed with white	2 6
Harriet Beecher Sheather—Rosy salmon, perfect flower, hardy, and free bloomer	2 6	Rosa spectabilis—Very handsome deep rose ; perfect	2 6
Henri Favre—Salmon rose, fine shape	2 6	Rose La Reine—Beautiful soft rose, perfect shape	2 6
Imbricata—White, striped with rose	1 6	Sarah Frost—Bright red, splendid	2 6
Il Cygno—Pure white, perfect shaped	3 6	Storyi—Bright rose, mottled white	2 6
Il Cygno Marzo—light rose	3 6	Traversii—Imbricated, fine rose	2 6
Iris—White, marked rose	2 6	Valtervaredo—Rose, extra fine form	2 6
Incarnata alba—Soft blush	2 6	Variegata—Rosy crimson and white	1 6
Innocence—Pure white, splendid	2 6	Virginia Franco—Rich rose, changing to soft pink in the centre, with flesh margin, very large and perfect form ; a truly splendid flower	2 6
Isabella—Large and handsome, white	2 6	William Bull—Bright crimson, very large	2 6
Jubilee—Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid	2 6	Zambo—Salmon shaded, cupped	2 6
La Graciosa—Rich rosy crimson, perfect shape	2 6		
Lavinia Maggi—White, crimson blotches	2 6		
Leda—Delicate blush, almost white	2 6		
Leviathan—Very large, rosy scarlet	1 6		



ROSES.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

ROSES thrive so well here, with ordinary attention, that every garden ought to possess a collection. In the following list will be found some of the best varieties under the various sections. For roses the land should be well trenched, and mixed with well decayed manure, and with judicious pruning a supply of flowers may be obtained nearly all the year round.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Adele Prevost—Soft pink, fine form
 Abbe Giraudier—Deep rose, very large and full
 Abbe Bramere—Reddish crimson, shaded purple, large and full
 Alpaid de Rotalier—Clear silvery pink
 Anna Alexieff—Rose, large and full
 Alfred Colomb—Bright fiery red, large and full, splendid
 Baronne Prevost—Pale rose
 Boule de Neige
 Cardinal Patrizzi—Rich deep velvety crimson, fine and full
 Caroline de Sansal—Deep blush, large and double
 Charles Lefebvre—Bright crimson, purplish centre, extra
 Colonel de Rougemont—Deep rose, very large and double
 Countess de Chabillant—Rich pink, perfect shape, fine
 Captain Christy—Flesh, deepening to centre
 Duc de Bassano—Cherry red, shaded black
 Duchess of Bedford—Light scarlet crimson, distinct
 Duke of Edinburgh—Rich vermillion
 Emperor de Maroc—Rich velvety crimson fine
 Eugene Appert—Dark crimson and scarlet, fine
 E. Y. Teas—Cherry red, large and full
 Eliza Boelle—Pure white, highly perfumed, perpetual bloomer
 Fisher Holmes—Reddish scarlet, shaded crimson, very brilliant
 Geant de Battailes—Rosy crimson, free bloomer
 George Prince—Rich cerise, fine and full
 Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, scarlet capped, fine
 General Simpson—Bright carmine, fine late bloomer
 General von Moltke—Bright scarlet, fine form
 Gloire de Vitry—Beautiful crimson, fine habit
 Jean Gillot—Crimson and rose shaded, very full and fine
 Jean Choupin—Velvety purplish red
 John Hopper—Splendid brilliant crimson, shaded
 John Grier—Carmine crimson, shaded
 La Noblesse—Crimson, shaded black
 La Reine—Bright rose, large and full, extra

Lady Emily Peel
 Le Mont Vesuve—Dark velvety crimson
 Leon des Combats—Large double crimson, splendid
 Louise Danjus—Pure white, fine
 Lord Macaulay—Flowers variable from scarlet, crimson to plum
 Lord Raglan—Crimson scarlet, large and double
 Madame Alfred Rougement—White, shaded with rose and carmine, fine
 Madame Annie Wood—Rich velvety crimson, good shape
 " Charles Wood—Brilliant, red, large, fine form
 " Cherard—Clear rose, large and double
 " Justour—Rich pink, full, a fine rose
 " Place—Rose, fine full flower
 " Rivers—Pale flesh, nearly white, fine, extra
 " Victor Verdier—Rich bright cherry, fine
 Marechal Vaillant—Purplish red, large and fine
 Maurice Bernardin—Vermillion, very fine show flower
 Paul Neron—Rich rose, of monstrous size, and very double
 Paul's Queen Victoria—Pale flesh, very fine
 Pierre Notting—Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full
 Prince Camille de Rohan—Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid
 " Humboldt—Deep red, large and full
 Prince Eugene Beauharuais—Brilliant scarlet, fine shape
 Senateur Vaisse—Very bright crimson scarlet
 Souvenir de Charles Montault—Fiery crimson, large flowers, fine
 " de la Reine Angleterre—Large, bright rose, extra fine
 " Mdme. Rousseau—Dark crimson, large and beautiful
 " William Wood—Black Maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective
 Triomphe d'Amiens—Brilliant crimson, dark red stripes
 Victor Verdier—Deep vivid rose, large, fine
 Virgil—Cerise, fine form
 Xavier Olibo—Velvety black, fine.

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a grand class of Roses; many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adam—Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine
 Cheshunt Hybrid—Brilliant cherry carmine
 Comtesse de Bartha—Soft pink, very fine
 Cramoie superieur—Scarlet crimson, superb
 Delice de Plantier—Salmon shaded purple
 Devonensis—Creamy white, constant, superb scent
 " (climbing)—Creamy white, fawn shaded, a grand rose
 Gloire de Dijon—Fawn, salmon shaded, strong grower, very hardy
 Le Pactole—Lemon, shaded with yellow in clusters, hardy
 La Teuterele—Rose and dove, shaded with slate, large and full
 Madame Plantier—Large clusters, pure white flowers

Madame Wilermoz—White, shaded with salmon, large and fine
 " Berard—Salmon rose, very large and full
 " Trifle—Deep salmon yellow, large and full, good climber
 Mrs. Bosanquet—Pale flesh colour, fine
 Narcisse—Pale yellow, free bloomer
 Safrano—Shaded lemon, beautiful flower
 Souvenir de Georges Sand—Fine variety, rosy salmon
 " d'un Ami—Soft pink, a splendid rose
 Thea—Pure white, continuous bloomer
 Theresa Roth—Light rose, full and fine
 Viola Odora—Pink, beautifully perfumed

BOURBON AND HYBRID.

Acidale—Very large, blueish white
 Domingo Audin feu—Purple shaded, fine flower
 Joseph Gardon—Pale pink, very beautiful
 Louis Margottin—Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form

Louis Odier—Bright rose, full and beautiful
 Queen—Delicate creamy salmon, superb
 Souvenir de la Malmaison—The best of its class, very fleshy



NOISETTE.

Amie Vibert—Pure white, fine
Celine Forestier—Yellow shaded
Cloth of Gold—Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid
Duc Luxembourg—Fine climbing rose, salmon pink

Marechal Neil—Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed
Solfaterre—Large bright yellow, very fine
Triomphe de Rennes—Canary, vigorous and very double
Viveline—White salmon, rose centre

MOSS.

Celina—Brilliant crimson, cupped
Etna—Bright carmine flowers in clusters
Ecavate—Rosy pink
Gloire des Mosseuses—Delicate rose, a grand flower

Madame Mareau—Pale rose, perpetual bloomer
White Bath—Old white rose
William Lobb—Dark purple, fine show flower

BANKSIAN AND CLIMBING.

Banksia Fortunii—Large white, very double
„ White—Sweet scented, pure white
„ Yellow, large clusters, bright yellow, extra

Fortune's Yellow—Coppery yellow, uncommon color
Microphilia—Large rose, fine

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

Harrisoni—Bright yellow, early bloomer

Persian Yellow—Deep color, fine form

GALLICA OR FRENCH.

Boula de Nanteul—Very large, purplish, violet, shaded with slate

Perle des Panaches—White, striped with rose





DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS are so well known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them as well worthy of culture. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June, in favourable seasons. Where neatness is studied, successional planting can be kept up from August until the end of February. In this case the old plants which have become overgrown can be rooted out as soon as the successional ones begin to bloom. For a garden of fair proportions, the collection would be sufficiently distinct, and the number reasonable. It is in this view, chiefly, that we have made the selection. Many other good varieties can be supplied or substituted for these, if required.

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

1s. 6d. each ; 12s. per doz.

Acme of Perfection—Yellow, and good form
 Argus—Pure white, fine shape
 Arbitrator—White, lavender tipped
 Collibri—Bright scarlet, dwarf habit, fine
 Emily Williams—Bronzy yellow, vermillion spots and borders
 Flora Wyatt—Orange, with red stripes
 Gem—Crimson tipped, white
 Henry Walton—Yellow, well bordered with vermillion
 Harlequin—Dazzling crimson, superb
 Hon. Mrs. Trotter—Lavender shaded deep rose
 James Service—Dark crimson, white showing on the reverse
 Joseph Barrett—Rich crimson, fine shape
 Julia Wyatt—White, tipped with lilac
 Lady Paxton—Red, tipped with white
 Madge Wildfire—Bright scarlet
 Mary—white, fine
 Memorandum—Lavender tipped with violet, fine
 Mrs. C. Bacon—White, tipped rose
 Miss Lord—White, fine form
 Miss Ruth—Yellow, tipped white, very fine

Mr. Brunton—Purple violet, fine form
 Mr. Dix—Brilliant scarlet
 Netty Buckell—Light blush, tinted pink
 Neville Keynes—Deep straw, tinted lilac
 New Duchess—Creamy white, fine
 Pluto—Bright yellow, fine
 Prospero—Crimson, tipped white
 Rosy Queen—Rich rose
 Royal Queen—Creamy white, well bordered with crimson
 Royal Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet, fine
 Royalty—Yellow, shaded red, fine
 Snowball—Pure white
 Summit of Perfection—Rich crimson
 Sir Greville Smythe—Brilliant crimson
 Thomas White—Dark velvety maroon
 Triomphe de Reubaix—Sulphur, shaded purple
 Vice-President—Rich orange buff, shaded salmon
 Viceroy—Magenta crimson
 Wonderful—Peach purple and lavender striped
 Yellow Boy—Bright yellow, splendid



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

1s. 6d. each ; 12s. per dozen.

Fireball—Glowing scarlet
Frau Lucie Bernet—White, shaded pink
Golden Pheasant—Yellow and orange, fine
H. Gollick—Lavender, shaded purple
Helen Degen—Salmon pink, tipped rose
Little Clara—Bright crimson
Elizabeth—Lavender, shaded with deep rose
Little Emotion—Bright crimson, tipped white

Little Prince—Deep crimson
" Wilhelmina—Canary, purple tipped
Miss Mort—Bright yellow
Miss De Law—Deep crimson
Noble Lady—Deep crimson, yellow shaded
Tom Rover—Rosy buff-tipped violet
White Aster—Pure white, fine

BULBS AND TUBERS.

VARIOUS.

	s. d.
ACHIMENES—Many beautiful hybrids and varieties	0 6
This tribe is of the easiest culture and very elegant, if carefully grown in pots. They rest in autumn, start into growth in spring, and continue in bloom from October to April, and are suitable for window or verandah gardens, the greenhouse, or bushhouse.	
AGAPANTHUS umbellatus	1 0
" variegatus	1 6
BRUNSVIGEA multiflora	2 6
CLIDANTHUS fragrans	1 6
CLIVEA nobilis	2 6

	s. d.
GLOXINIA—Many hybrid species and varieties from	1 6
These tuberous-rooted plants require treatment similar to the Achimenes, and are of still greater beauty so far as individual flowers are considered, the Achimenes having the advantage in profusion of bloom and a more bushy habit.	
POLYANTHUS Tuberosa (Tuberosa)	1 6
" flore pleno	1 0
TRITONIA vars, mixed, per dozen	3 0
VALLOTA purpurea	1 0
ZEPHYRANTHUS atomasco, per doz.	3 6

PHLOXES.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

WE offer a fine collection of named varieties of this very showy herbaceous plant. They are very showy flowering plants, suitable for borders, are of easy culture, not particular to the kind of soil, and bloom for several months if supplied with moisture and manure. The colours range from pure white to deep crimson, and the markings are very pretty and varied.

FUCHSIAS.

1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

THESE popular favourites cannot well be omitted from any bushhouse, greenhouse, or verandah garden. Some of the varieties succeed well in the borders ; most of them would do so if the soil were richly manured, and the position could be shaded during the hottest parts of the day during the flowering season.

A star denotes the varieties best adapted for planting in open borders. D, double flowers.

D. Alliance
* Arabella
D. * Avalanche
Black Prince
Bridal Bouquet
D. Carpeaux
Delight
Demosthenes
* Cydonæfolia
D. * Dr. Dollinger
Elegance
D. * Enchantress
* Earl Beaconsfield
D. Favourite of Fortune
* Fulgens
Flower of the Day
Globosa

Galatea
Grenadier
Hugh Miller
Instigator
Inimitable
Jeanne D'Arc
King of the Purples
Lord of the Manor
Lord Clyde
D. Marie Cornelissen
* Miss Lucy Finnis
Monarch
D. Mrs. H. Cannell
Minerva
Nabob
Octavia
Pink Perfection

D. Pius IX.
D. Princess of Wales
* Princess Beatrice
D. * Sir Colin Campbell
Splendens (foliage)
Standard
D. Striata perfecta (striped)
Stupendous
D. Star of Wilts
Symbol
D. Vanquer de Pueblo
Victor
Viceroy of Canada
Wiltshire Lass
Warrior
White Giant
White Souvenir de Chiswick

PELARGONIUMS.

PELARGONIUMS, or Geraniums, above all garden plants, serve to keep a garden gay the year through, no matter what kind of weather, or how much the neglect they meet with. As cut flowers they are always well come, while the leaves, especially of the variegated kinds, are always interesting and pretty. All kinds may be grown with the utmost facility, either in the open borders, the window, or the verandah.

	<i>s. d.</i>
Double and Single Zonale—Many named varieties of varied colours and shades, from	1 0 each
Choice Variegated—Ten distinct named varieties, from	1 6 each
Florists and Fancy—Of this old favourite class we offer a large collection of new varieties, from	1 6 to 2 6 each
Bronze and gold—Fourteen distinct named varieties,	1 6 each

	<i>s. d.</i>
Ivy-leaved and Climbing—Eighteen named varieties, very distinct, some having nicely variegated foliage, and bearing double flowers of fine shape	1 0 each
Tricolour—Of this extremely handsome foliage class we offer ten distinct named varieties, at	1s. 6d. to 2 6 each

CARNATIONS.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

THESE old favourites, with their relatives, Pinks and Picotees, thrive exceedingly well in this colony, and should be largely planted in every flower garden, both in consideration of the fine form and markings of the flowers, and also for their exquisite perfume. There is no difficulty in their culture. The classes will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. Several dozen named varieties of the undermentioned tribes can be supplied.

BIZARRES.

WHITE AND FLESH GROUNDS.

SELFS.

PICOTEES.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

FANCY.

FLESH GROUNDS.

SELFS.

YELLOW GROUNDS.

WHITE GROUNDS.

PINKS.

1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Many distinct and beautiful named sorts.

BEGONIAS (*Tuberous rooted*).

2s. each ; 18s. per dozen.

THIS class of Begonias are very suitable for pot culture. The plants will thrive in the bushhouse as well as the greenhouse. They are abundant bloomers, and embrace nearly all shades of colour. They bloom throughout the Spring and Summer if allowed pot room, and go to rest in the Winter, when the pots can be laid aside until the following Spring.

SHRUBBY FLOWERING varieties from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.
 VARIEGATED FOLIAGE do. .. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. ..

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

THESE plants are well suited to our climate, and their culture is of the simplest kind: In neatly kept flower gardens, Chrysanthemums may be kept in store pots until nearly ready to start for flowering, say about January, when they can be planted out in groups or clumps. Under good management with this plan the effect is very pleasing, and much superior to the ordinary practice. We can supply a large collection of distinct named varieties, including the three classes of Chrysanthemums—namely, Chinese, Japanese, and Pompones.



FERNS.

THESE beautifully graceful plants may be cultivated in pots or otherwise in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is, from December to June. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season.

	s. d.		s. d.
Adiantum affine	1 6	Lycopodium denticulatum	1 6
„ capillus veneris	2 6	„ lepidophyllum	1 6
„ caudatum	2 6	„ Schotti	2 6
„ concinnum	2 6	„ stoloniferum	1 6
„ Farleyense	5 0	„ „ variegatum	2 0
„ Ghiesbreghtii (scutum)	5 0	„ Wildenovii	2 6
„ glaucophyllum	2 6	Lygodium scandens (Climbing Fern)	2 6
„ gracillimum	2 6	Meniscium serratum	2 6
„ hispidulum	2 6	Microsorium irioides	2 6
„ nobile	2 6	Microlepia hirta cristata	2 6
„ Peruvianum	2 6	Neopteris Nidus	2 6
„ tinctum	5 0	Nephrodium decompositum	3 6
„ trapeziforme	3 6	„ glabellum	1 6
Alantodea Australis	1 6	„ gracille	2 6
Aspidium bulbiferum	1 6	„ molle	1 6
Asplenium bulbiferum	2 6	Nephrodium Molle corymbiferum	2 6
„ diversifolium	3 6	Nephrolepis Duffii	2 6
„ esculentum	3 6	„ davallioides furcans	3 6
„ falcatum	2 6	„ exaltatum	2 6
„ lucidum	2 6	„ oblitterata	1 6
„ viviperum	3 6	Nothochlæna chrysophylla (flavens)	2 6
Blechnum Braziliensis	2 6	Onychium Japonicum	2 6
„ laevigatum	1 6	Oblitterata	1 6
Cyrtomium falcatum	1 6	Pellea falcata	2 6
Davallia Canariensis	3 6	„ microphylla	1 6
„ Japonica	3 6	Phlebodium aureum	2 6
„ pyxidata	1 6	Phymatodes Billiardiera (climbing)	1 6
„ Novæ Zealandia	2 6	„ pustulata	2 6
Doodia Aspera	1 6	Platycerium alcornone	2 6
„ microphylla	1 6	„ grande	3 6
Gleichenia dicarpa	1 6	Polystichum Setosum	2 6
„ flabellata	1 6	Pteris argyrea	2 6
„ microphylla	1 6	„ cretica alba lineata	1 6
Lindsæa trichomanoides	2 6	„ cristata	1 6
Litobrochia comans	2 6	„ longifolia	1 6
Lomaria attenuata	3 6	„ serrulata	1 6
„ discolor	2 6	„ tremula	1 6
„ gibba	2 6	„ umbrossa	3 6
„ Patersonii	1 6	„ vespertilionis	1 6
„ procera	1 6	Todea Africana	2 6
Lycopodium caesium	1 6	Trichomanes reniformis	3 6
„ caesium arboreum	2 6	Woodwardia erecta	5 0

TREE FERNS.

It is not thought necessary to particularise distinctions among the species of Tree Ferns here enumerated. All are perfectly hardy so far as our temperatures would affect them; but they require shade and a certain amount of humidity; but even in this they are not so particular as most of the Palms.

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.	s. d.		Ht. in ft.	s. d.	s. d.
Alsophila Australis	1 to 10	3 6	to 40 2	Dicksonia Antarctica	1 to 10	3 6	to 40 0
„ Cooperi	1 to 10	5 0	to 40 0	„ excelsa (small)	— to —	3 6	to 5 0
„ Macarthuri	1 to 10	3 6	to 10 0	„ Smithi	1 to 4	5 0	to 20 0
Cyathea dealbata	1 to 4	5 0	to 30 0	„ squarrosa	1 to 4	5 0	to 20 0
„ medullaris	1 to 4	5 0	to 20 0	„ Youngiana	1 to 4	5 0	to 20 0

NOTE.—Extra large trunks at proportionate prices.



HEDGE PLANTS.

Arbor vitae	3s. per dozen	Osage Orange	3os. per 1000
African Box Thorn	2os. per 1000	Privet, evergreen	7s. 6d. per 100
Hawthorn Quicks	15s. per 1000	„ undulatum	7s. 6d. per 100

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

Box, per hundred plants.. .. .	s. d. 7 6	Thrift, per hundred plants	s. d. 10 0
Chamomile, per hundred plants	10 0	Violet, white, per hundred plants	7 6
Oxalis, pink, per hundred plants	7 6	„ „ (Czar), per hundred plants	7 6
Thyme, variegated Lemon, per hundred plants	10 0	„ Queen, per hundred plants	7 6



ORNAMENTAL PALM—"LATANIA BORBONICA."

Plants, 2s. 6d. each.



PART VI.

PLANTING & MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

SO frequent and numerous have been the inquiries, and so much time occupied in replying to them during our busiest season, that we have come to the conclusion that a few simple hints, by way of preface to our list, and suitable for the guidance of amateurs, will save the time of our correspondents as well as our own, and will not by any means be out of place. We propose, then, to make such remarks on the planting and management of fruit trees as appear to us adapted for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but of those who desire to include fruit trees in the gardens they have already formed, or wish to form. It is with the view to aid and encourage such of our friends only that these simple directions are offered: and this fact, we trust, will disarm adverse criticism from those who may consider such trivial matters, as doubtless they will appear to experienced cultivators, unnecessary.

We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all the attention—in the way of trenching, draining, division, by walks, into squares, beds, and borders—that is intended to be given to it, merely remarking that these operations are important, subsoil drainage especially so, unless there be naturally a well-drained, porous sub-soil, from two to four feet beneath the surface, so that the sub-soil water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products; there is therefore nothing special in recommending it.

Time to Plant Deciduous Fruit Trees.—For the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, &c., the best months in which to plant are May and June. The trees should be procured and planted as early in these months as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the season turns out unfavourable. Occasionally the young trees in the nurseries have not matured their growth by that time sufficiently to permit their removal, and the ordinary knocking about consequent thereupon, without sustaining more or less injury. This should be enquired into. Next, when the land is extremely dry or extremely wet, planting should be delayed for a time, to allow such condition to be ameliorated. In either case the trees should be procured as early in June as they are fit, and temporarily planted, under shelter, until the land becomes nicely workable.

Suitable Soil.—It will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land is lumpy, but the lumps can be crushed with a blow from the back of a spade, it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of either manure, compost, or strange soil, for covering the roots, if it can be avoided.

Preparation of Trees for Planting.—When the trees are unpacked and appear shrivelled, they should have their roots placed in water, and be wholly covered from the wind for a couple or three days before planting, either finally or temporarily, so that the shrivelling may disappear; if it do not, they are spoiled and need not be planted.

Distance Apart.—The most convenient plan is to plant the trees in rows about ten feet from the walks which divide the garden into squares or beds, and not nearer to each other than twenty-five or thirty feet. Of course we speak only of planting where kitchen garden crops are to be grown with the fruit trees—a plan we most decidedly recommend for ordinary private gardening. If carried out with judgment, as to crops and seasons, the plan favours both the vegetable and the fruit crops. The beds may be as broad as six or eight rods, by double or treble that measurement in length, but there should be no trees in them, except the rows along the walks, as before mentioned.

Method of Planting.—In getting the trees ready, all broken and bruised roots should be taken off by a sharp knife, and with a clean cut. Two persons, one with the tree and the other the spade, should operate. A



PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT, &c.—*Continued.*

hole should be made just deep and wide enough to admit the root. The person holding the tree places it in the hole, spreads the roots as horizontally as possible, and leading from the stem to the circumference of the hole. Having got the tree in position, the spadesman drops, by small spadefuls, earth over the roots. The tree, when the roots are covered, is shaken (wriggled) from side to side, with a slightly up and down motion as well, a little more earth being added the while. When the hole is nearly full, the soil must be trodden firmly, but not too heavily, with the foot, to secure the tree firmly in the soil, and in an upright position. Care should also be taken that the row be kept straight—a very simple matter if not forgotten. After treading and putting the tree upright, the hole should be filled, when the tree ought not to be deeper in the ground than it had previously grown, except perhaps an inch or so to allow for the subsidence of soil.

How to Secure the Trees after Planting.—Each plant should then have a stake driven into the soil close to the stem—about four feet will be long enough—which should be tied to it near the top, using some soft material not likely to injure the bark. This is all that is necessary to know about planting the ordinary deciduous fruit trees.

How to Plant Evergreen Fruit Trees.—Orange and lemon trees are planted just in the same way, but these ought to have a plot to themselves, as their habit precludes vegetable culture among them. They should also be planted earlier—April or May—unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate. It is very risky to plant them in Spring or late Winter, for if they survive they are very likely to remain unhealthy for years after. They move best in warm, moist weather between the two growths of Summer. The difficulty is that, at that time, they will not bear long carriage in packages. If the locality be frosty, orange trees planted in April or May should have some bough shelter until Winter passes.

First Pruning Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees begin to grow they should be headed back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. Cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened.

Grape Vines (position in the garden).—Grape vines may be planted at the back of the borders, next the boundary fences of the garden, to which they can be trained; or they may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes; a square of the garden, or still better, in view of appearance and for convenience in sulphuring, a special plot should be devoted to vines.

Distance Apart.—The ordinary grapes should be planted five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased from that named to six or seven, and, when very fertile, even eight feet. The American grapes do best on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis which extends over a broad walk. The cuttings of either class must be procured in Autumn, May being the best month both for procuring the cuttings and for planting them. Rooted plants may be used instead of cuttings, the advantage being fruit a season sooner. If the plants are one year old—they ought not to be more—the shoots should be pruned, leaving two buds only on the ordinary grape, and three on the American for the trellis. The same care recommended in planting fruit trees ought to be observed in planting rooted vines.

Other Fruits.—Guavas, cherimoyers, and loquats are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These, with bananas and plantains, are of course only adapted for warm districts near the sea. The only remark that need be made in regard to planting these and all other trees or plants, either evergreens or such as are generally distributed in pots, is, that they should be planted out the first favourable opportunity after February. They will grow planted at any time, but seldom succeed so well if planted at any other season than Autumn and early Winter, or as they do planted about March; Spring generally being about the least suitable of all seasons.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

APPLE TREES do best in a compact sandy loam (worse in stiff impacting clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them, the land should *not be deeply trenched*, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Manure should not be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. It is very common for apple trees to be completely spoiled by a too exuberant growth before they arrive at full bearing. This over strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in Winter, pinching back the growing shoots in Summer, or, better, bending and tying down the branches as they grow, to induce bushiness, and in Winter cut away and prune as may seem good.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphid appears, attack it at once; do not give it a day to spread after you have discovered it. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst's Compound." Examine trees frequently; towards the Autumn and up to June examine daily. March and April are the most dangerous months.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1, signifies Large; 2, Medium size; 3, Small. Use—K., signifies Kitchen; D., Dessert. Season or Time of Ripening—E., signifies early; M., medium; L., Late.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Adams' Pearmain	1	D.	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality
Alexander	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
Alfriston	1	K.	L.	One of the best, with a fine acidity
Api, or Lady Apple	3	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
Beauty of Kent	1	K.	M.	Large, very showy, and fine quality
Bedfordshire Foundling	1	K.	L.	Excellent, and very prolific
Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large
Blenheim Orange	1	K.D.	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses
Boston Russet	2	D.	L.	First-rate, flavour, rich
Brabant Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	Large, tender and juicy
Caldwell's Keeper	1	K.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Calville Blanche	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, delicate, and highly perfumed
Celini	2	K.D.	M.	Beautiful, excellent, and prolific
Cherry Crab	3	D.	M.	Very handsome
Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	M.	Excellent size and quality
Claygate Pearmain	2	D.	L.	An abundant bearer, and first-rate
Cleopatra	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best, and keeps well
Cornish Gilliflower	2	D.	L.	Highly flavoured and good
Cox's Orange Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the best, highly perfumed
Crab French	1	K.	L.	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Dickson's Emperor	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for all purposes
Duchesse d'Oldenberg	2	D.	L.	Flesh brisk and juicy
Downton Pippin	2	D.	M.	A seedling from golden pippin
Early Almond	2	D.	E.	Good and prolific
„ Strawberry	2	D.	E.	Tender, sub-acid, and sweet
Fairy	3	D.	L.	Rich brisk flavour
Gloria Mundii	1	K.	M.	Handsome, with soft tender flesh
Golden Nonpareil	3	D.	L.	Excellent table fruit
„ Pippin	3	D.	L.	The queen of the dessert
„ Russet	2	D.	L.	Very rich, with high aroma
Gooseberry Pippin	3	D.	L.	A first-rate apple
Governor Glade's Red Streak	2	K.D.	M.	Prolific, said not to blight
Gravenstein	1	K.D.	L.	High spicy flavour, excellent
Juneating	3	D.	E.	One of the earliest
Keswick Codlin	3	K.	E.	Very productive and early

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APPLES—Continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Lemon Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best for baking
Lord Burleigh	2	D.	L.	Splendid dessert apple
Lord Nelson	1	K.D.	L.	Showy, first-rate quality
Lord Lennox	2	D.	M.	An excellent apple
Manx's Codlin	2	K.	L.	Prolific and valuable
Margil	3	D.	L.	Very rich, keeps well
Mere de Menage	1	K.	L.	Very large and handsome
Mobbs' Royal	1	K.	L.	Extra large and good
New York Pippin				
Newton Pippin	2	D.	L.	Very fine dessert apple
Nonpareil Scarlet	2	D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Norfolk Beefing	2	K.	L.	Excellent for baking and drying
Peach (Irish)	2	D.	E.	A good early kind, and does not blight
Red Astrachan	2	D.	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
German	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
Quarrenden	3	D.	E.	Excellent and delicious
Reinette du Canada	2	K.D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Ribston Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the highest flavour
Round Winter Nonsuch	1	K.	L.	Large, striped, good
Royal Russet	1	K.	L.	Excellent for kitchen use
Scarlet Pearmain	2	D.	M.	Beautiful, of second-rate quality
Striped Beefing	1	K.	L.	Very large and excellent
Stone Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	Keeps remarkably well
Triomphe de Luxembourg	1	D.	M.	Very large showy fruit
Waltham Abbey Seedling	1	K.	M.	First-rate, requires but little sugar
Watson's Dumpling	1	K.	M.	A fine large cooking apple
Wheeler's Russet	2	D.	L.	Very good size and quality
White Spanish Reinette	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for both purposes
Winter Pearmain	2	K.D.	L.	Excellent market apple
Wormsley Pippin	1	K.D.	E.	Fine flavour, showy, valuable for all uses
Yorkshire Greening	1	K.	L.	One of the best

AMERICAN.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Aromatic Carolina	1	D.	E.	Large, rich, and aromatic
Baldwin	2	K.	L.	Yellow, striped red, with a rich sub-acid flavour
Bedford, new	1	D.	M.	Large red, Pearmain flavour
Betty Geeson	1	K.	L.	Firm, crisp, and acid, a great bearer
Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper and abundant bearer
Cannon Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, rich and spicy, mild, sub-acid, first-rate keeper
Carolina Red June	2	D.	E.	Very red, tender, juicy, and sub-acid, keeps well, a splendid market apple, the most valuable early apple in Illinois
Chestona	2	D.	L.	A fine keeping apple
Defiance	2	K.D.	E.	Very sweet and juicy
Dougherty	1	K.D.	L.	A splendid winter apple
Great Unknown	1	K.	L.	Very large, of first-rate quality
Jewett's best	1	K.D.	E.	Yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, very good
Julian	2	D.	E.	Yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavoured, a beautiful fruit and very productive, one of the best Summer apples
Kentucky Red Streak	2	K.D.	L.	Good and productive
Kittageskee	2	K.D.	L.	Flesh firm, spicy, juicy, and highly flavoured, very prolific, and good keeper, tree of luxuriant growth
Meyer's Nonpareil	1	K.D.	L.	Yellow, splashed red, excellent sub-acid flavour
Nickajack	1	K.D.	L.	Large dull red-striped, flesh firm, sub-acid, and very good ; a great bearer and splendid keeper
Red Warrior	1	K.	L.	Large red, very good
Shockley	2	D.	L.	Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet ; the tree bears young, and produces large and regular crops ; one of the most popular apples in America.
Sonoma	2	K.	L.	Good keeper, and of the best for cooking
Stevenson's Winter	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer
Toccoa	1	D.	E.	Yellow striped and highly flavoured
Webb's winter	2	D.	M.	Yellow, good, and productive
Yates	3	K.D.	L.	Dark red, with white dots, flesh firm, juicy, and very aromatic ; immense bearer and good keeper



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APPLES (Least liable to Blight).

This list includes some first-class varieties but little affected with blight, and likely to prove of great service to small or private growers.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Baxter's	1	K.	M.	A splendid cooking apple
Billey's Seedling	2	K.D.	L.	An abundant cropper, and first-rate market apple
Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	E.	Prolific and excellent
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Irish Peach	2	D.	E.	Very early and good
Maiden's Blush	1	K.D.	L.	Flesh tender, pleasant, and sub-acid
New England Pigeon	1	D.	M.	Crisp, juicy and excellent
Northern Spy	1	D.	L.	Tender and delicious
Red Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
Scott's Red Streak	2	D.	M.	Firm, crisp, and juicy
Shepherd's Perfection	2	D.	L.	A first-class apple, handsome, and of good flavour
Ward's Seedling	2	K.D.	M.	Of good quality, and an immense bearer
Willis Late	2	K.D.	L.	Of good quality, handsome, a fine market apple
Winter Majeting	1	K.	L.	Flesh firm, agreeable acid flavour
„ Pearmain	2	K.	D.	An excellent market apple

APPLES (Suitable for Small Gardens).

Winter Majeting	Adams' Pearmain	Boston Russet	Cox's Pomona
Winter Pearmain	Irish Peach	Duchesse d'Oldenberg	Celini
Christmas Kitchen	Newton Pippin	Reinnette du Canada	Alexander
Northern Spy	Five Crown Pippin	Gravenstein	

The above are selected as good bearers, comparative freedom from the effects of American blight, and as securing abundance of fruit early and late, rather than any extra high character for flavour. Any of them would be profitable in a small garden. The use, season for ripening, and description can be seen in the main list, so that a suitable selection of any number may be made according to fancy.

PEARS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Use	Season.	Description.
Alexandre Bivort	..	..	..	A splendid richly flavoured, late, melting pear
Ambrosia	2	D.	E.	Prolific, tender, and melting
Aston Town	3	D.	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific
Bergamot Autumn	3	D.	L.	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour
„ d'Esperen	2	D.	L.	Richly flavoured, first-rate
„ Gansel's	1	D.	M.	Melting, and richly flavoured
„ White	1	D.	L.	Excellent
Beurre d'Amaulis	1	D.	M.	Melting, buttery, and rich
„ d'Arenberg	2	D.	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed
„ Bosc	1	D.	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic
„ Brown	1	D.	M.	Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer
„ Clairgeau	1	D.	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet
„ Diel	1	D.	L.	Tender, melting, and rich, good bearer
„ Easter	1	D.	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear
„ Rance	1	D.	L.	One of the most valuable late pears
„ Van Mons	2	D.	L.	Excellent, buttery, and melting
Black Achan	2	D.	L.	Flesh tender, rich, melting, sugary
Bon Chretien Turc	1	K.	L.	Large and good
„ Williams	1	D.	M.	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear
Broompark	2	D.	L.	Excellent, rich, and musky
Chaumontel	1	D.	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting
China	2	D.	L.	Good for preserving
Citron des Carmes	3	K.	M.	A delicious early pear, liable to crack
Christmas	3	D.	E.	A small pear, of little value
Colmar d'Arenberg	1	D.	E.	Handsome, but coarse
„ Passe	2	K.D.	M.	A prolific, fine, melting pear
Compte de Lamy	1	D.	L.	One of the most delicious
„ de Paris	1	D.	L.	Melting, tender, sugary, and rich
Crasanne	1	D.	L.	Excellent
„ Althorpe	2	D.	L.	A first-rate pear, good bearer
„ Winter	2	D.	L.	Very late, keeps well
Doyenne Goubault	1	D.	L.	Very large and rich
Duchess de Angouleme	1	D.	L.	A good pear, sometimes coarse grained
Flemish Beauty	1	D.	M.	First-rate, melting
Fondante d'Antomme	1	D.	M.	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious
Glou Morceau	2	D.	M.	Above medium size, first-rate

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PEARS—Continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Huyches' Prince of Wales ..	1	D.	L.	Rich and delicious
" Victoria ..	2	D.	L.	Melting, rich, and juicy
Jargonelle ..	1	D.	L.	The best of early pears
Kissing Point (St. Germain) ..	1	D.	E.	Very large and good
Large Flat Baking ..	1	K.	D.	First-rate, hangs very late
Louise Bonne of Jersey ..	2	K.	L.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour
Marie Louise ..	1	D.	M.	One of the richest flavoured and best known
Napoleon ..	1	D.	L.	First-rate, melting
Peach ..	1	D.	L.	Sugary, juicy, vinous, highly perfumed; large and early
Swan's Egg ..	2	D.	M.	A very excellent pear, and bears well
" (St. John's) ..	1	K.	L.	Good for stewing
Windsor or Cape ..	1	D.	M.	A hardy and good market pear
Winter Nelis ..	2	D.	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific

PEARS (Suitable for Small Gardens).

The Pear is essentially a poor man's fruit, especially when he is a man with many mouths to fill. Many of the most fashionable kinds are shy bearers, or a long time before they come into productive bearing. The following varieties have been selected as good croppers, comparatively youthful bearers, and suitable for keeping up a continuous supply, either for dessert or for the kitchen, from the earliest to the latest of the Pear season, that is, with proper care in the storing through the whole year. For description, time of ripening, &c., the main list can be referred to in order to select any portion of the above that may suit the views of the person selecting.

Jargonelle
Beurre Brown
" Diel
" Rance

Kissing Point
Windsor
Crasanne Althorp
Large Flat Baking

Winter Nelis
Marie Louise
Colmar d'Aremberg
Colmar Passe

China
Bergamot d'Esperen
Glou Morceau
Bon Chretien Turc.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot requires a dry warm soil and well drained.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Angoumois Hative ..	E.	Rich and briskly flavoured
Beauge ..	L.	Very large, with Moorpark flavour
Black American ..	M.	Partaking of the character of the American plum, but hardier
Breda ..	M.	Small, nicely flavoured
Bush Peach ..	M.	Large, rich, juicy, one of the best
Canino Grosso ..	L.	A fine large fruit, tree robust
Elruge ..	M.	Juicy, rich, and excellent
Grosse Peche ..	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest
Hative d'Auvergne ..	E.	High flavoured and very prolific
Hemskerk ..	E.	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark
Kaisha ..	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy and agreeable
Large Red (Rivers') ..	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, first-rate
Late Royal George ..	L.	Of excellent quality
Late Warwick ..	L.	Excellent flavour
Montgamet ..	M.	Flesh firm, and agreeably acid, used for preserving
Moorpark Temple ..	M.	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best
Musch Musch ..	E.	Small, richly flavoured, excellent for preserving
Orange ..	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good
Oullin's Early Peach ..	E.	Large size, delicious flavour
Pale Superb ..	L.	Large, handsome, and excellent
Peach ..	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour
Pennant Hills Oval ..	E.	Medium size, good, and prolific
Red Masculine ..	E.	Small, juicy, with a musky flavour
Royal ..	M.	Large and good
Shipley's (Blenheim) ..	E.	Large, very productive, and early
Turkey ..	L.	Medium size, sub-acid, good for preserving
Willis's Early ..	E.	Earliest of all apricots.

APRICOTS (For Small Gardens).

The following varieties may be chosen as the surest bearers, and for earliness and lateness in ripening.

Breda
Pennant Hills Oval
Musch Musch

Pale Superb
Peach
Red Masculine

Moorpark
Shipley's
Royal



CHERIMOYER, or CUSTARD APPLE.

A delicious tropical fruit, but succeeds well here, in warm sheltered situations, with alluvial or sandy soils, well situated as to subsoil drainage.

Name.		Description.	
Rough Fruited	..	An easily grown and delicious fruit	2s. each.
Smooth Fruited .. .. .	..	.. .. .	2s. each.

CHERRIES.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. We get into the cherry country directly we ascend the coast range, and do not leave it behind until we get far away on the great western plains. The best soil for the cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well drained subsoil being essential to sustained success. Clays, or any strong stiff soils that will hold water, are unfit for cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops. A few varieties succeed moderately well near Sydney, but the winter is not sufficiently pronounced to suit the majority.

Name.		Description.	
Archduke	..	Large, very rich and good	
Aston	..	Very large and delicious	
Belle Agathe	..	Bears in clusters, of good flavour, hangs very late, and birds will not touch it	
Belle d'Orleans	..	Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, and rich : one of the best and earliest cherries	
Bigarreau	..	Large and richly flavoured	
Bigarreau Napoleon	..	Large, late, rich flavoured	
Black Eagle	..	Medium size, rich and delicious	
.. Heart	..	An old favourite	
.. Tartarian	..	Large, half tender and rich	
Bowyer's Early Heart	..	Small, excellent, early and prolific	
Claremont	..	Pale, excellent for cooking	
Downton	..	Large and delicious	
Elton	..	Large, very rich and luscious	
Empress Eugenie	..	Large, an excellent early cherry	
Florence	..	Large, richly flavoured, and late	
Kirtland's Mammoth	..	Very large, late, juicy and sweet, magnificent cherry	
Knight's Early Black	..	A richly flavoured early kind	
Late Duke	..	Very fine, late and prolific	
May Duke	..	Very good, one of our best croppers, the surest bearer in Sydney climate	
Monstreuse de Bavay	..	See "Reine Hortense"	
Morello	..	Large, the best for bottling or preserving	
Planchory	..	Very large, clear bright red, yellow flesh. tender, sub-acid, and a great bearer ; late	
Reine Hortense	..	Very large, with a sweet acidulous juice	
Royal Duke	..	Prolific and excellent	
Scarlet Bigarreau	..	Large, transparent, sweet, and excellent	
St. Margaret's	..	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid	
Waterloo	..	Large, tender, juicy and sweet	
Werder's Early Black	..	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavour	
White Heart	..	Half tender, sweet and pleasant	

CHERRIES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Bigarreau Napoleon	Belle d'Orleans	Elton
May Duke	Black Tartarian	Florence
Morello	Belle Agathe	Rheine Hortense
Kirtland's Mammoth	Downton	

FIGS.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

This delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil drainage is deep and effective.

Name.		Description.	
Angelique	..	Medium size, good free bearer	
Black Genoa	..	Large, juicy, sweet and rich	
.. Ischia	..	Medium size, sweet, rich, and good	

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FIGS—Continued.

Name.	Description.
Black Italian	Much esteemed for its flavour
Blue Provence	Small, richly-flavoured, and abundant bearer
Brown Ischia	Medium size, rich, and prolific
" Turkey	Large, very luscious, one of the best
Brunswick	Very large, rich, and excellent
Bull's No. 1	One of the best yet introduced
Castle Kennedy	A large and handsome early fig, and an abundant bearer
Early Violet	Small, sweet, and abundant bearer
Figue d'Or	Very large, rich, and excellent
Green Ischia	Medium size, richly flavoured
Large Black Genoa	A splendid market fig, immense size, and free bearer
Large Blue	Very large, but somewhat coarse
Marseilles White	An excellent and delicious fig
Singleton Perpetual	Rich and sugary
Small Blue	An excellent and fine flavoured variety
Smyrna	Excellent for drying
White Bourjassotte	Greenish yellow skin, with dark blood-red flesh, distinct and good
" Genoa	Large and first-rate
" Ischia	See "Green Ischia"
" Provence	Luscious and excellent
Yellow Ischia	Sweet, rich, and excellent

FIGS (Selection for Small Gardens).

Black Genoa
" Provence
Early Violet

Brunswick
Large Blue
Black Italian

Smyrna
White Genoa
Castle Kennedy

GUAVAS.

1s. 6d. each.

Of easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow in inferior. Particularly esteemed for their jelly, which is very delicious.

Name.	Description.
Purple	A most useful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub
Sp. Timor	A dwarf variety
White	Very free bearer; aromatic flavour
Yellow	The largest of the Guavas
Parker's hybrid (new)	Very large and of superior flavour; requires a warm situation; 2s. 6d. each.

MEDLARS.

1s. 6d. each.

This fruit, a favourite in England, should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

Name.	Description.
Dutch	Very large
Monstrous	The largest
Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour
Royal	Large and of good flavour

MULBERRIES.

Name.	Description.	s. d.
Black or English	A most useful fruit for all purposes, hardy and immense cropper	1 6
Cape	A fast-growing tree, useful for shelter, fruit small, useful for culinary purposes	1 0
Downing's Everbearing	An estimable variety fruit, 1½ inches long, flesh juicy, rich, and sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavour. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing over six weeks in season	1 6
Hicks' Everbearing	A rapid growing shade tree, producing fruit in immense quantities, of a sweet sub-acid flavour, continuing to ripen for a period of three months.	1 6
Prolific	A wonderful bearer, producing three or four crops a year; fruit useful for both table and kitchen	1 6
White Chinese	A fine free growing tree, fruiting very early, useful for kitchen or dessert	1 6

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NECTARINES.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

Any well and deeply drained soil will suit this fruit ; but it cannot attain perfection without abundance of moisture in Spring and Summer ; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Albert Victor	M. ..	Size monstrous, melting and delicious
Balgowan	E. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
Chatsworth Late	L. ..	Very large, good for cooking
Cowper's	L. ..	Large clingstone, good when shrivelled
Hardwicke	L. ..	Large and prolific
Hunt's Tawny	E. ..	Flesh yellow and melting
Lord Napier	E. ..	Medium size, melting
Newington Early	E. ..	Rather large, a good early clingstone
Oldenburgh	L. ..	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness
Pitmaston Orange	E. ..	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent
Red Roman	M. ..	A clingstone, good when shrivelled
Rivers' Orange	E. ..	Like Pitmaston's Orange, but bears more profusely
Scarlet	M. ..	Medium size, highly coloured and good
Seedling Stanwick	L. ..	A seedling, large and of better colour than the original, and does not crack
Stanwick	L. ..	Large, rich, sugary, melting, and delicious
Stanwick Elruge	M. ..	Large, melting and richly flavoured
Victoria	M. ..	Like Stanwick, but ripens a month earlier
Weeping	L. ..	Large, excellent for cooking and preserving
Wills' White	M. ..	Slightly marked with red, handsome and very good

NECTARINES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Scarlet
Elruge
Seedling Stanwick

Newington Early
Oldenburgh
Weeping

Red Roman
Rivers' Orange
Albert Victor

ORANGES.

18s. per dozen.

Name.	Description.
Bahia or Navel	Large, the king of oranges ; likes a warm situation
Blood or Maltese	Medium size, remarkable for the blood colour of its flesh
Cumquat	Small, for preserving
Mandarin Canton	Large, crops well
„ Emperor of China	Similar to Canton, but somewhat larger
„ Thorney	Like the Emperor, but smaller, and perhaps more highly flavoured
Parramatta	Very large, coarse, hardy and prolific
Queen	Good for market, hardy and prolific
Rio	Large, well flavoured, and good
Seville	Bitter, for preserving
Siletta	Small, handsome, and good
St. Michael	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
Teneriffe	Medium size, almost equal to St. Michael's
Tangerine	A nice preserving orange
Willis' Siletta	Handsome and distinct ; thin-skinned and well flavoured

LEMONS.

Name.	Description.
Common	Well known, rough skinned, 1s. each
Lisbon	The best for all purposes, 1s. 6d. each
Heong Long	Fruit very large, good for candied. 1s. 6d. each
Lisbon Thornless	Fruit very large, hardy, and prolific 1s. 6d. each

LIMES.

Name.	Description.
East Indian	Hardy and prolific; fruit of first-rate quality
Persian or Sweet	Sweet and pleasant flavour
West Indian	Small and excellent ; best for lime juice

} 1s. 6d. each

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SHADDOCKS.

Name.	Description.
Common	Very large, with sour juice
Blood	Large, solid, juice sweet, excellent for preserving
Manilla	Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental

} 2s. 6d. each.

CITRONS.

Bengal, 2s. 6d. each.

Common, 1s. 6d. each.

Dwarf, 2s. 6d. each.

Knight's, 2s. 6d. each.

PEACHES.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

Sand or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine peaches, whether size or quality be the aim. Any soil, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the peach and nectarine will not suit in this colony ; the Summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only ; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Abec	E. ..	A delicious melting peach
Albert	E. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
Baldwin's Late	L. ..	A peach of excellent quality
Barrington	M. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
Bellegarde	E. ..	Melting and delicious
Chatsworth Dwarf	L. ..	Fruit very large, plant ornamental
Crimson Galande	M. ..	Medium size, melting, and delicious
Clingstone Noblesse	M. ..	Juicy, and highly flavoured
Double Montague	E. ..	Medium size, rich, and juicy
Early Albert	E. ..	Tender and melting, with a sugary and vinous flavour
Early Alfred	E. ..	Above medium size, rich and agreeable
Early Silver	E. ..	Very large, of delicious flavour
Emert's Large	L. ..	An excellent freestone, very large and late
Flat China	E. ..	Small, sweet, and agreeable ; suitable for Queensland
Frazer's Newington	E. ..	Large, a splendid peach ; good market
George the Fourth	M. ..	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse
Goliath	M. ..	Large and showy
Grosse Mignonne (Kensington)	M. ..	One of the very best mid-season peaches
Grosse Mignonne (Early)	E. ..	Medium size, very juicy, and vinous
Heath's Northern Free	M. ..	Excellent
Italian Red	L. ..	Extra large and excellent
" Yellow	L. ..	One of the largest, a splendid peach
Lady Palmerston	M. ..	Large, excellent bouquet
Lord Palmerston	L. ..	One of the largest and best late peaches, flesh firm, and richly flavoured
Malta	M. ..	Large, rich, vinous, juicy, highly flavoured
Noblesse	M. ..	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious
" (Shepherd's)	L. ..	Large and excellent late peach
Red Magdalen	M. ..	Below medium size firm, rich, sugary, and vinous
Red Nectarine	M. ..	A Syrian peach of great excellence
Reine de Vergers	L. ..	Very large and juicy, with a rich vinous flavour
Royal George	E. ..	Medium size, one of the best early peaches
Solway	L. ..	Medium size, melting, juicy, and highly flavoured
Shanghai	M. ..	Large, very good, an excellent market peach
Stump the World	M. ..	Very large, melting, rich, and delicious
Walburton Admirable	L. ..	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting, and rich
Weeping	M. ..	Large and good, tree with a weeping habit
White Newington	M. ..	Large, handsome, and very good
Willis' Red June	L. ..	Excellent, showy, late peach
Yellow Mundi	L. ..	Excellent for preserving

PEACHES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Flat China
Royal George
Shanghai

Grosse Mignonne
Red June
Malta

Mignonne
Italian Yellow
Walburton Admirable

Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.

PLUMS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Plums thrive magnificently in our cool highlands, in seasons when Spring and Summer are fairly moist. About Sydney, they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers. They may, notwithstanding this, be cultivated at Sydney, and near the coast, with reasonable success, by selecting varieties which have already proved themselves prolific in such localities; at the same time planting them in soil which may be supposed to possess a cool substratum, and by training the trees as near the ground as possible—leaving either very short stems, or none at all, and preventing them, by pruning, from growing as tall as they are naturally inclined to do. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil, three or four feet under the surface, is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally.

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.
American Damson	K.	L.	Juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured
Angelina Burdett	D.	M.	Large, a richly flavoured plum
Belgian Purple	K.D.	E.	Rich and excellent
Black Damson	K.	E.	Small, very prolific
Bryanstone Gage	D.	M.	Equal in quality to Green Gage, but larger and later
Coe's Golden Drop	K.D.	M.	Very large, excellent for both purposes
" Late Red	D.	L.	Small, red, and round, very good
Damson	K.	M.	Good for preserving
" Prune	K.	M.	Small, and generally preferred for preserving
De Montfort	D.	E.	Tender and melting, a delicious dessert plum
Dennison's Superb	D.	E.	Large, first-rate, equal to Green Gage
Diamond	K.	L.	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking
Early Favourite	D.	E.	Juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavour
" Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, juicy, and agreeable
" Prolific	K.D.	E.	A valuable early plum
" South American Red	K.D.	E.	Small, ornamental, very early
" Yellow	K.D.	E.	Similar to the above, but yellow
(Prunus Americana, or Cherry Plums)			
Fellemburg	K.D.	M.	Large, oval, excellent
Gage, Blue	D.	E.	Medium size, one of the best
" Green	D.	E.	Medium size, one of the richest
" Purple	D.	M.	Medium size, excellent
Guthrie's Aunt Ann	D.	M.	Large, rich, and juicy
Huling's Superb	D.	M.	Very large, rich, juicy, and excellent
Ickworth Imperatrice	D.	L.	Large, of first-rate quality
Imperiale de Milan	K.D.	L.	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving
Kirk's Golden Yellow	D.	M.	Medium size, good, and prolific
Late Black Orleans	D.	L.	An excellent late plum
Magnum Bonum Red	K.	M.	Large red cooking plum
" White (Egg)	K.	M.	Very large, a good preserving plum
Mitchelson's	K.	M.	Very sweet and juicy, an excellent preserving plum; immense bearer
Newman's	K.D.	L.	A nice new plum of the Chickasaw type, bright red, cling, and very late
Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum
" Late	D.	L.	An excellent dessert plum
" Lawrence's	D.	L.	Good flavour
Prince Englebert	K.	M.	Very large, delicious when preserved
Prince of Wales	K.D.	M.	Prolific and good
Quetsche St. Martin	D.	L.	A very large yellow plum
Reine Claude de Bavey	D.	L.	Large, first-rate, excellent flavour
Royal de Tours	K.D.	E.	Large and excellent
Royal Hative	D.	E.	Rich and excellent
Standard of England	K.	E.	Medium size, juicy and good
Victoria	K.	E.	Very large, sweet, and juicy
Washington	D.K.	M.	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving
Wild Goose	D.	E.	Bright red, juicy, good quality

PLUMS (Selection for Small Gardens).

Newman's
Gages
Black Damson
Black Morocco

Coe's Late Red
Early Orleans
Magnum Bonum
Ickworth Imperatrice

Mitchelson's
Early Prolific
Quetsche St. Martin's
Early South American

PLUMS (Selection of Sorts which bear well in the Sydney and like Climates).

Blue Gage
Coe's Late Red
Early South American (two)
Black Damson

Late Black Orleans
Mitchelson's
Drap d'Or

Reine Claude de Bavey
Royal Hative
Newman's



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



QUINCES.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

A most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will not grow.

Name.	Description.
Apple-shaped	Excellent for stewing
Pear-shaped	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple-shaped
Large Portugal	Very large and good
Orange	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early
Chinese	Fruit very large, oblong, and said to make a good preserve
Masters' Early	The earliest of all Quinces, very large, and of good quality
Rea's Mammoth.. .. .	Very large and fine

NUT FRUITS.

ALMONDS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

IT is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peaches, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit, to which it is very closely related. Even in South Australia, whose climate is not so favourable as ours for its growth, a large revenue is derived from the export of Almonds; besides supplying there the very large local demand for the nuts, both green and dry.

Name.	Description.	Name.	Description.
Brandon's Jordan	Very large, good bearer	New Nonpareil	Large and sweet
Jordan	Large	Paper Shell	The common sort

FILBERTS, &c.

1s. 6d. each.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they would bear abundantly.

Cob	Northampton Prolific
Hazel	Red Filbert
Cosford	White Filbert
CHESTNUT (Spanish) (<i>Castanea vesca</i>), 3s. 6d. each	WALNUT (<i>Juglans regia</i>), 1s. 6d
QUEENSLAND NUT (<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>). The best of all nuts, 2s. 6d. each.	



FRUITS (Various).

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
ABERIA CAFFRA (Kie, or Kafir Apple)	1 6 each	MANGO (<i>Mangifera Indica</i>)	10 6 each
CHINESE RAISIN (<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>)	1 6 "	PINE APPLE (<i>Bromelia Ananas</i>). Ordinary sorts ..	1 6 "
DATE PLUM (Chinese) (<i>Disoypros Kaki</i>) ..	2 6 "	POMEGRANATE (<i>Punica granatum</i>)	2 6 "
DATE (Arabian) (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>) ..	1 6 "	ROSE APPLE (<i>Jambosa Malaccensis</i>)	1 0 "
JACK FRUIT (<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>) ..	5 0 "	WHAMPEE (<i>Cookia punctata</i>)	3 6 "
LOQUAT (Japan) (<i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i>) ..	1 6 "		

BANANAS.

This magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm, sheltered, and moist situations; but cannot be successfully grown without protection in winter in climates colder than that of Sydney. Some of the varieties withstand more cold than others.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Cavendishii	The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour, 3s. 6d. each
Charlotte	A variety of Sapietium, but larger and of finer flavour, 1s. 6d. each
Sapietium	Common banana, hardy and good, 1s. 6d. each
Sugar Banana	Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet and delicious, 3s. 6d. each.

BLACKBERRIES.

1s. each.

These are yet but strangers amongst us, but, even for old acquaintance sake, ought to be introduced on every farm and homestead in the country. The fruits are acceptable, and the plants are ornamental as hedges, covering fences, &c.

American English Laughton—the best fruit

CURRANTS.

1s. each.

These favourite wine and jelly fruits are well suited only for our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the gooseberries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles, are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Black Naples	Large red, a prodigious bearer The best variety yet introduced, fruit red, and nearly double as large as the common, a never-failing cropper.
Red La Fertile	
„ La Versailles	
White Dutch	
„ Transparent	

GOOSEBERRIES.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

The winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite to fruit, but in the highlands of the colony they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine), when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, gooseberry culture should not become an important industry.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Greenwood	Very large green, thin skin, excellent flavour
General Gratiano	Large green
Lord Crewe	Large late, white



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GOOSEBERRIES—Continued.

Name.	Description.
Leveller	Long smooth, yellow, very large, one of the best
Ploughboy	Long smooth, light red, one of the best late varieties
Rifelman	Large red, late and first-rate
Roaring Lion	One of the largest, red, oblong
Slaughterman	Dark red, long, early, and good flavour
Speedwell	Plump, light red, profuse bearer, and excellent flavour, early
Warrington	First-rate, early red, a great bearer
White Eagle	Large, long, thin skin, flavour good

GRAPES.

Rooted plants, 6d. each; or 30s. per 100, except marked otherwise.

The following is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, imported on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. A gravelly, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine.

Name.	Description.
Black Damascus	Berries large, rich flavour, rather shy bearer
" Hamburgh	The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper, and fine flavour
" Monukka	Bunch large, berry sweet and seedless; excellent table grape, 1s. 6d.
" Prince	Berries large oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape
" Tripoli	Bunches large, very sweet and juicy
Bowwood Muscat	Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer
Buckland's Sweetwater	Bunches large, flesh tender, well flavoured, 1s. each
Calabrian Raisin	Bunch large, long and tapering, often over a foot in length; berry white, large, round, and sugary, with a skin remarkable alike for its thickness and transparency; one of the very best keepers, 1s. 6d.
Chaptal	Bunch and berry large; white, juicy, and sweet; excellent quality and great bearer, 1s. each
Chasselas Vibert	Berry round, large, of golden amber colour; juicy, rich, and agreeable; robust grower and excellent quality, 1s. 6d.
Chasselas	Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape
Duchess of Buccleuch	Flesh tender, juicy, of a rich Muscat flavour, good croppers, 1s. each
Golden Champion	The largest grape grown; bunches large and compact; flavour rich and excellent; appears to suit the climate admirably, 1s. 6d.
Golden Hamburgh	Flavour rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent grape, 1s. each
Hermitage or Shiraz	Large, oval, flavour sugary, with a delicious aroma
Joslyng's St. Alban's	Flesh firm, rich, sugary, with a high Muscat flavour, excellent table grape; 1s. each
Lady Downe's Seedling	Bunch and berry large, richly flavoured, a slight trace of Muscat, 1s. each
Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat	A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a fine Muscat flavour, 2s. 6d.
Muscat of Alexandria	One of our finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation
Muscatel, black	Flavour not to be surpassed
" red	Most delicate and delicious
" white	Superb flavour
Shepherd's Reisling	Can hardly be misplaced, good either for the table or wine
Snow's Muscat	Large, with an excellent Muscat flavour, a first-class grape
Sweetwater	A useful old white grape, flavour good
Trentham, black	Melting flesh, rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent table grape
Verdeilho (Madeira)	A small berried grape, of great excellence
Wantage	Bunches large, pale red, very hardy, and free bearer
White Sherry	Useful either for table or wine, hardy and abundant bearer
Ulliade	Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape

GRAPES (American).

1s. each.

These vines are free from the attacks of the oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops through the summer and autumn. For the table, as well as for wine and preserves, these grapes are likely to prove a great acquisition. Some of them are original species, others the result of hybridizing or crosses.

Name.	Description.
Allen's	Black, with a rich sweet delicious flavour; berries round, of medium size; bunch rather large
Anna	White, bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent
Catawba	Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich, an immense bearer



Seed Catalogue—ANDERSON'S—and Cultural Guide.



GRAPES (American)—Continued.

Name.	Description.
Delaware	Dark red, juicy and excellent
Elsinboro	Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet, and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape
Isabella	The only American grape that is well known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly; oidium never affects it
Le Noir	Bunch large, small berry black and vinous
Miles	Black, bunch and berry medium, sweet and good, very early
Rebecca	Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy, and delicious
Saleno	Bunch large and compact, flesh sweet, tender, and juicy
Wilder	Bunch and berry large and round and very productive

PASSION FRUIT.

The first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

Name.	s. d.
Alata	2 6
Decasineana	2 6
Edulis	1 6
Granadilla	3 6
Macrocarpa	3 6

RASPBERRIES.

3s. per dozen; 20s. per 100.

A really useful fruit, and of early culture.

Name.	Description.
Antwerp Red	Large and fine flavour
" White	Large, mild, sweet flavour
Fallstaff	Fruit red, flavour good
Northumberland Fillbasket	Deep red, good size and flavour
Victoria	Large red fruit, of excellent flavour, late, one of the best.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries do best in strong soils, and may be planted in beds or to form edgings in a fruit or vegetable garden. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued throughout the winter.

Name.	Description.	s. d.
British Queen	Fine high flavoured variety	5 0 per 100
Empress Eugenie	Very large, rather coarse	5 0 "
Eclipse	Very fine, not to be surpassed	5 0 "
Edith	Good cropper and fine flavour	7 6 "
Keen's Seedling	Fine flavour, very hardy	3 6 "
La Reine	Fruit long and excellent	5 0 "
La Constant	Late and excellent	5 0 "
Marguerite	Splendid size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each fruit	3 6 "
Myatt's Pine	Medium size, fine flavour	5 0 "
Sir Harry	Large and excellent	5 0 "
Trollope's Victoria	One of the best in cultivation	5 0 "
White Chilian	Large, sure bearer, and good flavour	5 0 "
Warren's Red Chilian	Hardy, free growing variety	7 6 "



PART VII.

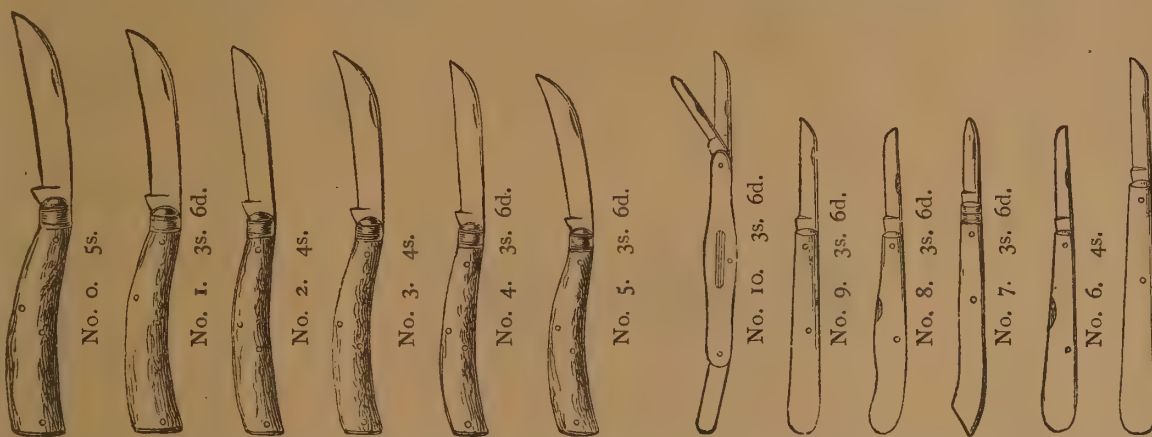
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES, HORTICULTURAL MANURES, INSECTICIDES, &c.

PRUNING KNIVES

(Buckhorn Handles).

BUDDING KNIVES

(White Handles).



NOTE.—We import our knives from the celebrated firm of Saynor & Cooke, Sheffield, whose names are so well known for excellence in garden knives, and we have our own name branded on each to ensure their quality to our customers.

FLOWER POTS.

Common, per dozen.

				8. d.					8. d.					8. d.
4 inch	..	..	..	1 6	7 inch	..	..	..	4 0	10 inch	..	..	..	12 0
5 "	..	..	..	2 6	8 "	..	..	..	6 0	12 "	..	..	..	18 0
6 "	..	..	..	3 0	9 "	..	..	..	9 0					

SAUCERS.

5 inch	..	..	..	1 6	8 inch	..	..	..	4 0	10 inch	..	..	..	6 0
6 "	..	..	..	2 0	9 "	..	..	..	4 6	12 "	..	..	..	8 0
7 "	..	..	..	3 0										

EXPANDING FLOWER POT COVERS.

We have a large variety of these, both gilded and plain. Price, from 6d. to 2s. each.

RAFFIA FIBRE.

1s. 6d. per lb.

A useful article for tying, of great strength, and well adapted for Pot Plants and Horticultural purposes generally.

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets, 2s. 6d. per pair
 " " with cuff, 2s. per pair
 " " Ladies', for the flower garden, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair
 Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable, 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. 6d. each
 " Reels, 3s. 6d. each
 Fern Trowels, 1s. each

Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings
 Pruners, French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch black, sizes
 " Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch
 Metallic Garden Labels, for marking plants, 3s. to 5s. per 100
 Indelible Ink, for writing on Zinc Labels, 1s. per bottle
 Scythe Stones, 6d. each.

HYACINTH GLASSES (Tyes' Registered), in various colours. From 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.



PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

This useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound, or Insecticide, is so necessary. The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.



FLOWER STICKS, in bundles of 1 doz., painted green.

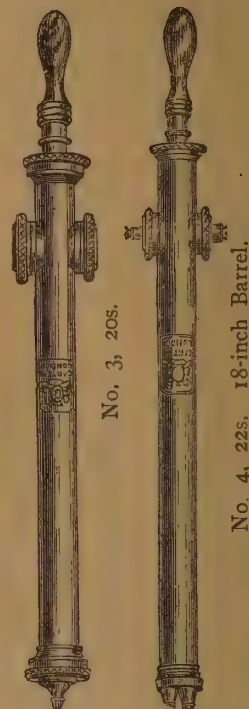
1 foot long, per bundle of 1 doz.	...	...	3d.
1 1/2 "	"	"	4d.
2 "	"	"	6d.
2 1/2 "	"	"	9d.
3 "	"	"	1s. 0d.
3 1/2 "	"	"	1s. 3d.
4 "	"	"	1s. 6d.



WOOD GARDEN LABELS.

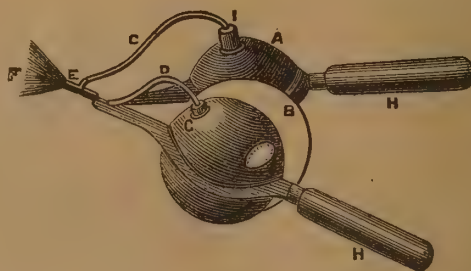
Painted ready for use, in bundles of 100; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100; 9-inch, 2s. 6d. per 100; Suspending Labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

DAHLIA STAKES, painted green, 6s. per doz.



WELLS'S PATENT SPRAY DIFFUSER.

This will be found of great value to Gardeners, Amateurs, etc., for distributing insecticides on Plants in Pots, Peaches, Vines, Roses, Stephanotis, etc., infested with Thrip, Green Fly, Red Spider, Mildew, Mealy Bug, or any other pest, as it can be directed to any part required; and, working as it does with such ease, it will be found of great use to Ladies to cleanse Rose Bushes, etc., etc. A.—Glass bottle, incased in tin to hold liquid. B.—Indiarubber ball. C.—Indiarubber tube, through which liquid is drawn. D.—Indiarubber tube, through which air is forced. E.—Brass cap, which regulates the spray and forms the syphon. F.—Spray. G.—Air valve, to supply indiarubber ball. HH.—Handles. I.—Indiarubber stopper, through which tube (C) passes, and vent is also inserted.



DIRECTIONS.—The glass bottle (A) can be filled with any kind of liquid (for scents, disinfectants, or insecticides) the strength required, and by sharply pressing the handles (HH) together the air is forced up the tube (D), which draws or syphons the liquid up tube (C) and diffuses it very finely in the form of a spray (F), which can be regulated by very slightly unscrewing the brass cap (E). The sharper it is worked the better the effect. Price, 15s.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

This preparation is invaluable for the destruction of all those pests to which the Orange Tree is so liable ; and it has been found effectual in arresting the progress of scale and cocus, and promoting a free and healthy growth of the tree. The large and increasing demand for it by our most prominent Orange Growers is a sufficient criterion as to its utility. It is very efficacious as a dressing for Apple Trees infested with American Blight, and it is also successfully used for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider, &c., &c., by many of the nurserymen and gardeners throughout the colonies

1 lb. Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
3 lb. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s. od.
12 lb. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	14s. od.

TOBACCO POWDER.—For fumigating, and also for the destruction of Spider, Mealy-Bug, &c., in plants, and most useful insect remover. Plants should be syringed with clean water after its use. In tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

TOBACCO POWDER DISTRIBUTORS.—For above. 2s. 6d. each.

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE.—Invaluable to nurserymen and grape growers. A most thorough eradicator of Fly, Thrip, Mildew, &c., and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants, without the least injury to the plants. In jars, 1s. 6d. and 3s each.

FLOR VITA—The Life of Flowers.—One of the best Manures for Pot Plants manufactured. Bottles, 1s. 6d. each. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**—For soft wooded plants in pots, Roses, &c., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity will be found sufficient, say one teaspoonful to 2 gallons of water. It may be applied to the roots with a watering pot, or right over the plant, watering foliage and all. A good syringing with clean water after will give the plants a very fine healthy appearance.

GOULDING'S PLANT FOOD AND HORTICULTURAL MANURE.—A very valuable stimulant to young and growing plants. Can be used in the same manner as *Flor Vita*. An excellent manure for pot plants. In Bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

STANDEN'S GARDENERS' AND AMATEURS' FRIEND MANURE.—For promoting a vigorous growth and giving a fine healthy appearance to all Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables. Sold in Tins, 1s. 3d. each.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER OR PLANT FOOD.—One of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, now very largely used and preferred by some gardeners to all others. In Boxes, 1s. 6d. each.



Storekeepers' Wholesale Cases of Garden Seeds.



SOME few years ago we introduced the system of putting up seeds in sealed packets, and wonderful success has attended the introduction. Our cases are now to be found in every town in the colony of New South Wales and Queensland, and no Storekeeper should be without them. These Seeds are put up in packets at a uniform price of 6d. each, retail. Each packet has the name of the variety, directions for sowing, the price, and date plainly printed thereon, thus saving all trouble to the Storekeeper. The Seeds are arranged in large and small show cases, divided into compartments, and correctly labelled, and are very readily retailed without trouble. The cases themselves constitute a prominent attraction, either in the window or on the counter, being embellished with a beautiful coloured lithograph, showing the different varieties of Vegetables, &c. Full particulars as to price, and circular with list of contents, will be forwarded on application.

OUR RETAIL CUSTOMERS may in this way procure these Seeds in their own towns, saving the trouble and expense of sending to Sydney, and having at the same time a guarantee that they are buying and sowing the finest stocks procurable. These packets have our name and date printed thereon. See, however, that you get

“ANDERSON'S SEEDS,”

distinguished by the size and bulk of packet, and disappointment will be saved.

SEND FOR THE
"N. S. W. GARDENER,"
A COMPREHENSIVE WORK ON
GARDENING.

THIS Work has been carefully prepared, specially to meet the requirements of Amateurs and others who have but little practical knowledge of the mode and processes of cultivation. The earlier pages have been devoted to a description of the various districts and climates of New South Wales, as bearing on the practice of Horticulture, the nature and properties of Soils, the principles of Cultivation, and Garden formation. Following are articles on the Structure of Plants, Shelter, Hedges, the Shrubbery, Rockery, Fernery, Bush-house, and Plant-houses.

The principal Horticultural operations are afterwards described, including Transplanting, Manuring, Mulching, Watering, Seed Sowing, the various methods of propagation, and the destruction of Garden Pests.

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